[illegible] BRAND PILSENER

[illegible] FROM THE FINEST ENGLISH HOPS.

BOMBAY AND CALCUTTA.

B SMYTH & Co. Ltd.,

SOLE AGENTS IN INDIA

The Bombay Gazette.

No. 51,813—New Series. BOMBAY :—MONDAY, JANUARY 1, 1900.

Milkmai

LARGEST SALE in the WORLD.

BRAND **Milk**

SHIPPING.

PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL COMPANY.

DEPARTURES FOR EUROPE, WITH LIBERTY TO CALL AT BRINDISI AND MALTA.

Vessels.	Tons.	Captains.	SATURDAY, 2 P.M. 1900.
* ORIENTAL	5284	J. F. Jephson	6th Jan.
M. L. EGYPT	7912	G. Langbourne	13th „
* CARTHAGE	5198	J. R. Lendon	20th „
M. L. ORIENTAL	5281	J. F. Jephson	27th „
* ARABIA	7903	J. L. Parfitt	3rd Feb.
M. L. CARTHAGE	5198	J. R. Lendon	10th „
* CALEDONIA	7558	E. H. Gordon	17th „
M. L. ARABIA	7903	J. L. Parfitt	24th „
* PENINSULAR	5287	W. Wheler	3rd Mar.
M. L. CALEDONIA	7558	E. H. Gordon	10th „
* EGYPT	7912	G. Langbourne	17th „
M. L. PENINSULAR	5287	W. Wheler	24th „
* ORIENTAL	5284	J. F. Jephson	31st „
M. L. EGYPT	7912	G. Langbourne	7th April,
* SHANNON	4362	J. Chellew	14th „
M. L. CHINA	7899	T. S. Angus	21st „
* ORIENTAL	5284	J. F. Jephson	28th „
M. L. ARABIA	7903	J. L. Parfitt	5th May.
* CARTHAGE	5198	J. R. Lendon	12th „
M. L. CALEDONIA	7558	E. H. Gordon	19th „

The steamers marked M. L. proceed to Marseilles, Plymouth and London. Passengers for Brindisi transhipping at Port Said.

The Steamers marked * proceed to Aden only, and Passengers tranship there for Brindisi, Marseilles, Plymouth or London.

HEAVY BAGGAGE must be sent to the BALLARD PIER on FRIDAY AFTERNOON the [illegible] previous to Sailing, and CABIN BAGGAGE [illegible] 9 A.M., on SATURDAY. The attention of Passengers is called to the importance of having their Baggage Labelled with Port of Destination.

Tenders leave the Ballard Pier on day of sailing. All Passengers must attend at that place between 11 A.M., and 12-30 P.M., for medical inspection by the Health Officer of the Port, and no one will be allowed on board the Mail Steamer unless so examined and conveyed there in the Company's steam barges. Special attention is directed to these regulations, which are imperative under the Venice Convention.

Friends of passengers canot go on board the Mail Steamer.

TO COLOMBO, STRAITS, CHINA, AND JAPAN.

The Company's STEAMERS LEAVE BOMBAY FORTNIGHTLY, usually on TUESDAYS, taking Passengers for the STRAITS, CHINA, and JAPAN, and return Tickets are issued on favourable terms.

Cargo Steamers are despatched to China at frequent intervals, calling at Ports en route.

For further particulars apply to

F. C. ALLEN,
Acting Superintendent, P. & O. S. N. Company.
Bombay, 15th December, 1899.

AUSTRIAN LLOYD'S S.N. Co.

UNDER MAIL CONTRACT WITH THE AUSTRIAN GOVERNMENT

TO TRIESTE DIRECT VIA ADEN, SUEZ, PORT SAID.

Steamers.	Captains.	Tons.	To sail on
IMPERATRIX	G. Morovich	4,213	1st Feb. 1900.
IMPERATOR	G. Klausberger	4,140	1st Mar. 1900.
IMPERATRIX	G. Morovich	4,213	1st April. 1900.

	1st Class.	2nd Class.	Deck.
TRIESTE OR VENICE	Rs. 600.	Rs. 326.	Rs. 150.

TO TRIESTE, VIA KURRACHEE, ADEN, SUEZ, AND PORT SAID.

Steamers.	Captains.	Tons.	To sail on or about
VINDOBONA	C. Bellen	4,351	7th Jan., 1900.
GISELA	F. Mosoa	4,253	7th Feb., 1900.
TRIESTE	A. Mitis	5,095	7th March, 1900.

PASSAGE MONEY BY THIS ROUTE.

	Saloon.	Deck.
TO TRIESTE OR VENICE	Rs. 375	Rs. 150.

RETURN TICKETS TO TRIESTE AND VENICE.

	1st Class.	2nd Class.
Available for 6 months	Rs. 960.	Rs. 675.
Available for 12 months	„ 1,060.	„ 69[illegible]

THROUGH TICKETS TO LONDON.

1st and 2nd Class Single and Return Tickets are issued via Trieste, the St. Gothards, and other Routes.

INTERCHANGEABLE TICKETS WITH THE MESSAGERIES MARITIMES CO.

The Company are now in a position to issue RETURN TICKETS available for one way by the Austrian Lloyd's and the Return Voyage by the Messageries Maritimes Co., at reduced fares.

This arrangement will prove of special advantage to passengers on three months' privilege leave.

Steamers leave TRIESTE for BOMBAY direct on the 3rd and those via KURRACHEE on the 23rd of each month.

Passengers to VENICE tranship at TRIESTE to another steamer of the Company, which takes about 6 hours to cross the Gulf.

STEAMER TO COLOMBO, PENANG, SINGAPORE, HONGKONG, YOKOHAMA AND KOBE.

Steamer.	Captain.	Tons.	To sail on or about
FRANZ FERDINAND	G. Nicolich	6,044	22nd Jan., 1900

For further particulars, Freight, Passage &c., apply to

E. SCARPA, Agent.
Sassoon House, 2, Church Gate Street, Bombay, 1st Jan, 1900.

COMPAGNIE DES MESSAGERIES MARITIMES.

FRENCH MAIL STEAMERS.

TO MARSEILLES DIRECT.
VIA ADEN, SUEZ, AND PORT SAID.

Vessels.	Tons.	Captains.	To sail on THURSDAY.
[illegible]EANIEN	4,249	Schmitz	18th Jan. 1900.
[illegible]LEDONIAN	4,232	Boueard	15th Feb. 1900.
[illegible]	6,300	Chevalier	15th March, 1900,
[illegible]	4,232	Aubert	12th April, 1900,
[illegible]	4,255	X	10th May, 1900.

TO COLOMBO, SINGAPORE, JAVA, SAIGON, TONQUIN, CHINA, AND JAPAN.

S. S. "LAOS," 6,300 tons, Captain Flandin, to sail on or about the 10th January, 1900. For weekly departures thereafter.

INTERCHANGEABLE TICKETS WITH THE AUSTRIAN LLOYD'S S. N. Co.

The Company are now in a position to issue RETURN TICKETS available for one way by the Messageries Maritimes, and the return voyage by the Austrian Lloyd's at Reduced Fares. This arrangement will prove, in some cases, of special advantage to Passengers on three months' privilege leave.

For further Particulars apply to

C. RUINAT, Agent.
New-Oriental Bank Buildings, 57, Esplanade Road, Bombay

HOMEWARD PASSAGES.

GRINDLAY, GROOM & Co., BOMBAY,
GRINDLAY & Co.,
CALCUTTA,
BANKERS AND AGENTS.

PASSAGES booked without charge, and on favourable terms. Berths carefully selected.
SLEEPING Car and CONTINENTAL RAILWAY TICKETS procured.
TEA PLANTERS, RAILWAY OFFICIALS, MISSIONARIES, booked at reduced rates.
PASSAGES booked to ENGLAND *via* JAPAN and AMERICA, by the Canadian Pacific Occidental and Oriental and Pacific Mail Routes.
HANDBOOK giving details of Fares, &c., and of Sailings by all Lines sent FREE on application.
PASSENGERS met on arrival.
BAGGAGE shipped and cleared and Insurance effected covering all risks.
PACKAGES cleared or shipped.
CIRCULAR NOTES, BANK NOTES, DRAFTS, and SOVEREIGNS at current rates.

London Agents : GRINDLAY & CO,

SHIPPING.

THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY, LIMITED,

Intend to despatch Steamers as follows :—

FOR KURRACHEE DIRECT.

S. S. "DUMRA," 1,695 tons, on the 5th January, at 3 p. m., or later, on arrival of the English Mail.

FOR COAST PORTS AND KURRACHEE.

S. S. "PACHUMBA," 867 tons, on the 3rd January, at 10 a.m., calling at Verawal, Mangrole, Porebunder and Cutch Mandvie (weather permitting).

FOR KURRACHEE AND PERSIAN GULF

S. S. "ASSYRIA" 1,495 tons, at 10 a.m., on the 4th January, calling at Kurracheer Muscat, Jask, Bunder Abbas, Linga, Bahrein, Bushire, Fao, Mahomerah and Busreh, in the foregoing or any order, (weather permitting).

FOR ADEN, MOMBASSA, ZANZIBAR AND LAMOO.

S. S. "CANARA," 1,902 tons, on or about 26th January.

FOR SEYCHELLES, MOMBASA AND ZANZIBAR.

S. S. "KHANDALLA," 2,040 tons, on or about 12th January.

FOR COAST AND CALCUTTA.

S. S. "KERBELA," 1,961 tons, on or about 30th December.

FOR MANILA.

A THREE-WEEKLY direct service has been started from Calcutta to Manila, calling at Rangoon, Penang and Singapore. Rates for Passengers and Cargo, and dates of sailing can be obtained from the Undersigned.

MACKINNON, MACKENZIE & Co.,
Agents.
Bombay, 30th December, 1899.

KING, KING & CO.,

BANKERS AND EAST INDIA AGENTS, BOMBAY.

PASSAGES engaged by P. & O. and all Steamers at the lowest rates obtainable free of charge or Commission.

Lists of the LATEST SAILINGS, with Fares and full information as to berths available, furnished at once.

Special attention paid to the grouping of those wishing to travel 2nd Class, P. & O. Every assistance rendered to Passengers arriving in Bombay for embarkation. Baggage taken over at the Railway Stations and shipped.

THROUGH RAILWAY TICKETS from any Station in India to Bombay, and Tickets for all Continental Routes furnished on application.

SPECIAL AGENTS of the Firm meet all Steamers at BRINDISI and MARSEILLES.

PACKAGES of every description received for despatch as CARGO to Messrs. Henry S. King & Co., London; or Messrs. King, Baillie & Co., Liverpool. Freight and Marine Insurance effected at the Lowest Rates. QUOTATIONS FURNISHED on APPLICATION.

KING, HAMILTON & CO.,
CALCUTTA.
HENRY S. KING & Co., LONDON.

NAVIGAZIONE GENERALE ITALIANA
SOCIETA RIUNITE FLORIO RUBATTINO.

BOMBAY to NAPLES and GENOA, calling at ALEXANDRIA,

Vessel.	Captain.	Tons.	To sail on
S.S. R. RUBATTINO.	M. Saporite	5,000	4th Jan., 1900.

RATES TO THE ABOVE PORTS INCLUSIVE OF WINE AND BEER.

1st Class, Rs. 550. 2nd Class, Rs. 325. 3rd Class, Rs. 150.

RETURN TICKETS.		1st Class.	2nd Class.
Available for ..	4 months	Rs. 825	Rs. 500
	6 „	„ 880	„ 525
	9 „	„ 935	„ 550
	12 „	„ 1,000	„ 600

Passengers have the option of going via Genoa and returning via Venice, and can break their journey at any port, resuming it by subsequent steamers of Bombay or other Weekly and Daily Local Lines.

Through and Return Tickets to LONDON on application.

S. S. BISAGNO, Tons 3,000, from BOMBAY to HONGKONG, calling at SINGAPORE, on the 30th Dec., 1899.

F. BALDOVINO, Agent.
Sassoon House, Elphinstone Circle.

THOS. COOK AND SON,

BANKERS AND ARMY AGENTS.

PASSAGES PROMPTLY ENGAGED by P. & O. Mail, and all other Steamers, including non-Liners FREE of CHARGE for COMMISSION.

SPECIAL ATTENTION given to the selection of berths and Social Grouping of Passengers.

THROUGH TICKETS issued available from any Railway Station in India to all parts of the Globe.

CONTINENTAL TRAVELLING TICKETS issued, allowing breaks of Journey at all places of interest.

PASSENGERS with COOK'S Tickets met and assisted at all Chief Continental Ports and Cities.

REDUCED RATES to Railway Familyemployes, Parties and Missionaries.

OUTWARD PASSAGES engaged and Tickets supplied from any part of the world to India.

HOTEL COUPONS available at over 2,000 Hotels.

REDUCED FARES for Military Officers, Government Officials, and Missionaries to Europe via China and America.

HEAVY BAGGAGE received, forwarded and insured.

LIFE and ACCIDENT INSURANCE policies issued.

CIRCULAR NOTES and LETTERS of CREDIT issued for the use of Travellers in all parts of the World.

DRAFTS issued at the Exchange of the day.

SOVEREIGNS, BANK NOTES, and Foreign money bought and supplied, CURRENT ACCOUNTS kept, [illegible] Interest allowed when the Credit Balance does not fall below Rs. 1,000.

DEPOSITS received. Rate of interest on application.

INTEREST, PAY and PENSIONS collected and every description of Banking and Money Agency transacted.

Hand book of information free on application

BOMBAY : 13, Esplanade Road.
CALCUTTA Old Court House Street.

CUMMOO JAFFER SULLEMAN'S BAZAAR

FOR SALE

ONE new English built half C. springs canoe LANDAU, with patent self-acting hood, suitable for a single or pair of horses.

One new English built C. under spring canoe LANDAU, with patent self-acting hood and with patent foot brake.

One new English built stylish light VICTORIA, suitable for a single horse.

English built second-hand LANDAUS, VICTORIAS and BROUGHAMS by well known makers.

HOUSES FURNISHED with latest style near furniture.

Furniture of the latest designs FOR SALE or HIRE and also made TO ORDER.

Apply to
CUMMOO JAFFER SULLEMAN & Co.

TREACHER & CO. LD.

WINE AND SPIRIT D PARTMENT.

THE WINES Imported by TREACHER & Co., are obtained from the Original Sources of Supply and through Shippers of the Highest Repute. By exercising great care in Selection, and especially in Storage in India, they are enabled to offer to their Customers Wines much over the average both in regard to Quality, Condition, and Value.

SHERRIES

From the Celebrated Firm of Gonsalez Byass & Co.,

PORTS

From Sandeman & Co.,

CHAMPAGNES.

Giesler's, Heidsieck's, Doyen & Co., and other Brands of high repute.

CLARETS

Shipped direct from Bordeaux by P. Dubois & Co.,

HOCKS AND MOSELLES

Imported from Coblentz through Deinhard & Co.,

HUNGARIAN AND AUSTRALIAN WINES.

BOMBAY. BYCULLA. POONA.

XMAS, 1899.

CUSTOMERS are Respectfully Requested to note in Registering their Orders for XMAS.

XMAS CAKES, Plain and Decorated	at Rs. 1-0	Per pound.
XMAS CAKES, Chocolate Iced	„ 1 4	„
XMAS CAKES, Almond Iced	„ 1-8	„
XMAS CAKES, Superior Quality, and Extra Decorations	„ 2-0	„

Plum Puddings and Mince meat pies,
English Plum, Madeira, Seed, Pound, Currant, &c., &c.
French and Neapolitan Tarts, Magnificently Decorated with Fruits.
Italian Pastry and small Cakes prepared Daily.
Meringues and Bignolias with Cream, Marrons, Glacees, Delicious Desserts.
Fresh-made Fondants, Almond Chocolates, Comfits, and many other kinds of Sweets.
Fresh-made Chocolates, in Fancy Coloured Papers, Cadbury's Cream, Nougots, Almond, Pralines, &c., &c.
Crystallized Fruits, 1me Choix.
Ice Creams, Ice Puddings, Water Ices, Pezziduri, Ice Wafers, all of the Best, and prepared at Shortest Notice.
Xmas and Wedding Crackers, Best and Finest Quality.
N. B.—This year our Xmas Cakes will all bear our Stamp—"F. CORNAGLIA."

FELICE CORNAGLIA,

IMPORTER OF WINES AND OILMANSTORES.

BOMBAY, 83, MEDOWS STREET, FORT. | POONA, EAST STREET, CAMP.

FOR SALE.

LIFE BELTS & LIFE BUOYS

ACCORDING TO BOARD OF TRADE REQUIREMENTS.

APPLY TO

SHALEBHOY TYEBJEE AND SONS,

SHIP CHANDLERS, 18 AND 20, DALAL STREET, FORT.

BECHSTEIN PIANOS.

BOUDOIR GRANDS, UPRIGHT GRANDS, OBLIQUE COTTAGES.

CARL RONISCH PIANOS.

HORIZONTAL AND VERTICAL GRANDS.

SCHIEDMAYER PIANOS.

Mignon Grands, Square Grands, Vertical Grands.

TENSE STEEL FRAME PIANOS FOR INDIA

SOUNDY & CO., LD.
BOMBAY.

XMAS BAZAAR OPENED AT BOMBAY PERFUMERY MART,

WHERE YOU WILL FIND THOUSANDS OF ARTICLES SUITABLE FOR

XMAS, BIRTHDAY AND NEW YEAR'S PRESENTS.

LATEST NOVELTIES OF THE SEASON JUST UNPACKED.

VARIETIES OF PRESENTATION CASES.
NICKEL PERFUME FOUNTS.
NICKEL PUFF BOXES.
NICKEL SOAP BOXES.
RHINE VIOLET.

VIOLET DE PARME.
BABY PRESENTATION CASES.
CHOICEST PERFUMES.
CHOICEST SOAPS.
MULHEN'S LAVENDER,
THE KING OF ALL LAVENDERS.

AN INSPECTION EARNESTLY SOLICITED.

AT 93, MEDOWS STREET, FORT.

CHRISTMAS

AND OTHER

STERLING SI

SILVER Circular Ash Tray, Ornamented Horse
„ Spirit Cigar lighters, Tea-pot shape
„ Cigarette Case, plain ...
„ „ „ enamelled Pok
„ „ „ Diagonally F
„ Cigar „ fluted
„ „ „ „
„ „ „ Ciga
„ Safety Match boxes,
„ Fusee „ „ Hall m
„ „ and Sovereign Case
„ Cigar Box, holding 50 Cig
„ Cigarette Box holding 100
„ Mounted Cabinet Photo Fr
„ „ „ „
„ „ Carte-de-visite ...
„ Lady's Card Cases, in leather c
„ Gents „ „ „ „ „
„ Napkin Rings from Rs. 7-8 per p
„ Mounted Lady's companion...
„ Manicure Sets in handsome case
„ Waist clasps, new designs
„ „ Buckles „ „ ...
„ Lady's Cycle Match Boxes ... ...
„ Hair pin boxes ... ...
„ Perfume, Solid Screw top, 5" high, 2
„ Mounted, Cut glass Scent bottles ...
„ „ Smelling Salts .. ...
„ „ Scent bottles in handsome le
„ Inkstands, one bottle ... ...
„ „ „ two bottles ... ...
„ Mounted leather pocket books ...
„ „ „ Cigar cases ...
„ Spirit binocular in brown leather case ...
„ „ flasks ... ...
„ Sugar tongs and 6 Tea-spoons ... ...
„ „ „ „ 12 „ ... ...
„ Salt cellars and spoons, pair in case... ...
„ „ „ „ set of 4 in case ...
„ Child's knife, Mug, spoon and fork from ...
„ Christening Mugs ... ...
„ Camden Whist Markers in case ... ...
„ Pair Fish Carvers, Ivory handles in case ...
„ Coffee and Tea Service with 16" Tray ...
„ Cups, plain polished... ... ...
„ „ fluted and raised ... ...
„ Purse, with handsome watches, complete ...
„ Mounted Spirit bottles "Whisky" ... ...
„ „ „ „ Cut glasses ... ...

MARCKS & C

BOMBAY AND POO

BAHADUR CIGARS.

PAR EXCELLENCE THE LEADING BRAND

OF INDIAN CIGARS.

WRITE FOR ILLUSTRATED PRICE LIST AND CATALOGUE.

SOLE MANUFACTURERS AND PROPRIETORS,

McDOWELL AND CO., LD.

MADRAS. LONDON.

SELECTED WINES AND SPIRITS.

HOUSEHOLD CLARET.	EDINA WHISKY.
(Bottled in Bordeaux.)	(Bottled in Scotland.)
Bottles, Rs. 20 doz.; Pints, Rs. 13 doz.	Bottles, Rs. 31-8 doz.; Rs. 2-12 each.
INVALID PORT.	FINE OLD BRANDY.
(Bottled in France.)	(Bottled in Bordeaux.)
Bottles, Rs. 34 doz.; Pints, Rs. 21 doz.	Bottles, Rs. 34-12 doz.; Rs. 3 each.

IMPORTED BY

KEMP & CO., LD., {SASSOON HOUSE,} BOMBAY.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

NOVELTY THEATRE.

TO-NIGHT! TO-NIGHT!
NEW YEAR'S NIGHT.
LAST NIGHT,
LAST NIGHT,
E GREAT
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GHT as the
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harp.

OF
G

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e Dance by
Fatima on
pictures will be
the Performance.
Electric Light.
12, 2 and 4.
to the Upper classes only.
all throughout this

OSS, Manager.

MITTED Mr.
PARTNER in our
hina.
ON, & Co.

DAY OPENED a
at BOMBAY. Mr. G. F. P.
IGN OUR firm in Bombay.
SCHUTTE & Co.,
Calcutta.
ding's, Apollo Street.

OTCH OATS
per s. s. NUBEA. We are
s for the above, all constituents are
ate direct with,
UDHA EBRAIM & CO.,
lasis Road, Bycu

NOTICE.

THE OFFICES of the COMPANIES and FIRMS named below have been REMOVED THIS DAY from New Markur's Buildings, Apollo Street, Fort, to No. 53, ESPLANADE ROAD, FORT, near Paper Currency Office:—

1. The Jivraj Baloo Spinning and Weaving Company, Limited.
2. The Naranji Mills Company, Limited.
3. The Bombay National Manufacturing Company, Limited.
4. J. A. Begbie and Co.
5. Glazebrook Tejpal and Co.
6. Goverdhandas Gokuldas Teizpal.
7. Naranji Dwarkadas.

Bombay, 1st January, 1900.

BOMBAY 3RD. EXTRA MEETING.
SATURDAY, 6TH JANUARY, 1900.

OWNERS are REMINDED that First Entries CLOSE on MONDAY, 1st January, 1900, at 7 P.M.

CECIL GRAY,
Secretary, W. I. T. C.

Bombay, 29th December, 1899.

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY.

TESTAMENTARY AND INTESTATE JURISDICTION.

VICTORIA, by the Grace of God, of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, Queen, Defender of the Faith, Empress of India.

Petition for Probate of the last Will and Testament of MOOLJEE WALJEE, late of Bombay, Hindoo inhabitant, deceased.

MANBAI, widow of the said deceased, the Sole Executrix named in the said Will .... Petitioner.

ALL PERSONS claiming to have any interest in the Estate of the abovenamed deceased, are hereby cited to come and see the Proceedings, if they think fit, before the Grant of Probate.

Witness, SIR LAWRENCE H. JENKINS, KNIGHT, Chief Justice at Bombay, aforesaid, the 21st day of December, in the year of our Lord, One thousand Eight hundred and Ninety-nine, and in the Sixty-third year of our Reign.

L. N. BANAJI,
Registrar.

The Seal of the High Court at Bombay.

D. B. BINNING.
The 21st day of December, 1899.
Messrs. ARDESIR, HORMUSJI & DINSHAW,
Petitioner's Attorneys.

J. NEUBERG,
51, ESPLANADE ROAD,
BOMBAY.

DAY LIGHT LOADING.

KODAK CAMERAS AND SPOOLS.

CAMERAS.

				Rs.	a.
POCKET KODAKS				24	0
FOLDING POCKET KODAKS				48	0
BULL'SEYE KODAKS		No. 2		40	0
Do.	do.	No. 4		60	0
* BULLET	do.	No. 4		72	0
CARTRIDGE	do.	No. 4		125	0
GLASSPLATE attachments for Cartridge Kodak No. 4				60	0

* Adapted for plates as well as films.

SPOOLS.

		Rs.	a.
For POCKET KODAK, 12 Exp.	Each	1	12
" FOLDING POCKET 12 Exp.		2	8
" BULL'SEYE or BULLET KODAK.	No. 2	3	8
" Do. do.	No. 4	5	4
" CARTRIDGE KODAK.	No. 4	5	4

Developing and Printing undertaken.

J. NEUBERG,
1, ESPLANADE ROAD, BOMBAY.

SPECIAL SHORT ADVERTISEMENTS.

The Scale for these Advertisements is as follows:—Not exceeding 3 lines, Re. 1, each succeeding line, As. 8. No Trade Advertisements are admitted under this Scale.

PEG MEASURES.—Reversible. Full "Peg" one side, half "peg" the other. Britannia Metal, Rs. 5-8. Electro-plate on Nickel Silver, gilt inside, Rs. 9-8. Sterling Silver, gilt inside in leather covered, velvet lined case, Rs. 28-8.—MARCKS and Co., Ltd., Bombay and Poona.

6 for Rs. 2-8. Washing Ties "for tying a Bow." Light Fancy Tints, Tartan Plaids, Bright Stripes, &c. A New Stock just to hand. ASQUITH & LORD, Apollo Street.

CORN AND WART DESTROYER.—A safe, rapid and painless solvent for Corns and Warts. This is a chemical combination of Xyloidine and Salicylic Acid with extract of Indian Hemp. In Bottles, As. 12 each. Prepared only by THOMSON and TAYLOR, 35, Esplanade Road Bombay.

ARRIVAL of NEW GOODS:—Cretonnes, Tapestries, Curtains, Table Cloths, Carpets and in every variety and at all prices—JOHN TS & Co., Ld., Bombay.

ASTRAKHAN SKINS! ASTRAKHAN SKINS!! Wholesale Buyers and Shippers should communicate at once with "B. D.," care of this Paper.

100 RUPEES PRIZE.—Open to every body, nothing to pay. Apply for terms to the SINGER MANUFACTURING Co., 5, Church Gate Street, Bombay.

TRY OUR CHALLENGE DINNER SET, 30 Pieces for 6 Persons [Belgrave Pattern only, Rs. 1?-14. Cheapest ever sold in India. SHROFF BROTHERS, Hornby Row.

REMEMBER, our FISH POND is OPEN TO-DAY. Splendid value. Everyone satisfied. Try your luck. Treat yourself and children at SHROFF BROS. Hornby Row.

XMAS PRESENTS.—A Large and Varied Collection of JEWELLERY is now ON VIEW at B. NUSSERWANJI and Co.'s NEW PREMISES, No. 34, Church Gate Street, opposite Vienna Confectionery.

GOOD OPPORTUNITY to become a MEMBER of RAJA DEEN DAYAL and SONS, Art Photographic Salon, Bombay, under their Amended Scheme of Membership for 1900. Particularly suitable for large families. THIS WILL SAVE 20 per cent. Full particulars on application to the MANAGER.

WANTED, IMMEDIATELY, for a State in Kathiawar, an Experienced ENGINEER, L. C. E. Salary Rs. 75, risings to Rs. 100. Apply to "A. B. C." care of this Paper.

WANTED, A TEACHER.—A whole-time competent Science and Mathematics Teacher for the Alexandra Institution, at once. Apply stating terms and qualifications to M. B. COLAH, Honorary Secretary, Bellasis Road, Byculla.

GENUINE AMERICAN SNOWFLAKE OIL, 150°, sold by STANDARD OIL Co., of New York, at their Godowns, at Mazagon, and by Messrs. Kemp and Co., Ld., Messrs. Phillips and Co., Ld., and Messrs. Currimbhai Hirji, at Rs. 5-12-2 per case, at Bombay, and by Mr. J. C. Bhut, at Rs. 5-13-2 per case, at Bandora.

£2,000,000 POLICIES were issued by the STANDARD in 1898 being the largest amount in the History of the Company. —Apply STANDARD LIFE OFFICE, Bombay.

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VOICE from Madras.—C. Green, Esq., Retired Salt Officer and Secy. to Rajah Venecgopala Bahadur, writes on 19th May, 1899: "I suffered with fever for 19 days and had two doctors in attendance, but their Medicines did me no good. I was then recommended to try Batliwalla's Ague Mixture and with few doses the fever left me and I have had no return of it since. . . . . Batliwalla and Co.'s Choleral is as effective in Cholera as Batliwalla's Ague Pills or Mixture are effective in fevers. It has never failed in cases of Cholera, and you are requested to send for its testimonials. Batliwalla's Ague Pills or Mixture and Batliwalla and Co.'s Choleral are sold everywhere, at Re. 1 per bottle, or are sent by Dr. BATLIWALLA, Worlee, Dadur, Bombay. Discount to the Trade.

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	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
FIRST SALOON	750	790	790	750	700	285	630
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FIRST CLASS 4 months	1,100	1,050	1,000	1,180	1,180
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INTENDING ASSURERS ARE INVITED TO COMPARE THE RATES AND CONDITIONS OF

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FOR Rs. 3,000.

PAYABLE AT AGE 60 OR AT DEATH IF PREVIOUS, WITH PROFITS.

If, at any time, the assured under this plan should desire to cease paying any more premiums, he can obtain a paid-up Policy for such a proportion of the original sum assured as the number of premiums paid bears to the number agreed upon. Thus a gentleman who had assured at age 30 for a Policy of Rs. 3,000 payable at age 60 or at Death, if previous, after 5 years' payments, would be entitled to a Free paid-up Policy for Rs. 500 free of future payments.

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Proposal Forms and full Particulars may be obtained from any local Agent in India or from

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Next to Sir J. J. BENEVOLENT SCHOOL,
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THIS FIRM Enjoys the well-deserved reputation for supply of

VARIOUS KINDS OF PONJEE.

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IN 1, 5 and 10 lbs. AIR-TIGHT ROUND TIN BOXES.

		Rs.	a.	p.
ROYAL ORANGE PEKOE	Per lb.	2	0	0
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GOLDEN ORANGE PEKOE	"	1	8	0
FLOWERY ORANGE PEKOE	"	1	4	0

		Rs.	a.
ORANGE PEKOE	Per lb.	1	[illegible]
PEKOE	"	[illegible]	11
PEKOE SOUCHONG	"	[illegible]	12
SOUCHONG	"	[illegible]	11

Our 13 years standing in the Trade is a sufficient guarantee for the Genuine and Superior Quality and Moderate Prices of our Teas. Discount allowed to Messes, Clubs, Merchants and other large buyers. All orders executed with care and promptitude. A trial earnestly solicited.

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CHARGERS, Polo Ponies, Hacks and Carriage Horses Selected for Local and Up-country Constituents. Horses Shod on the most approved principles under Personal Supervision.

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BENNETT AND COMPANY,
No. 22, APOLLO STREET.

SALE OF VALUABLE LANDED PROPERTY SITUATE AT PORTUGUESE CHURCH STREET, NEAR BHOOLESHWAR, OUTSIDE THE FORT OF BOMBAY.

Messrs. BENNETT and Co., will, on WEDNESDAY, the 31st day of January, 1900, at 4-30 p.m., sell by Public Auction, on the premises by order of the Transferees of Mortgage and on account and at the risk of the surviving Mortgagor, Mr. Vithuldas Ramdas and the legal heirs and representatives of the deceased Mortgagor, Mr. Tricumdas Ramdas, and also on account and at the risk of the guarantors, Messrs. Dayal Bhimjee, Ratansi Lalljee, Vussonjee Purshotum, Thackersey Gella, Gopaljee Kallianjee, Meghjee Hunsraj and Jewan Ramjee the following property under the power of sale reserved to the transferees by an indenture of mortgage, dated the 7th day of April, 1891. All that piece or parcel of land, containing by admeasurement (835) eight hundred and thirty-five square yards or thereabouts, and registered by the Collector of Land Revenue, under old Nos. 117 and 650, New Nos. 919 and 2984, old survey Nos. 94 and 95, new survey Nos. 457 and 467, and assessed by the Municipality of Bombay, along with the property on the north and east of the property under description under No. 23-42, together with the foundations which have been filled up and completed for new buildings to be erected thereon and forming part of the property known by the name of Bhow Madanjee's Oart, situate at Portuguese Church Street, near Bhooleshwar, outside the Fort of Bombay, in the Registration Sub-district of Bombay, and bounded on the east, by the property formerly of Tricumdas Ramdas and Vithuldas Ramdas, but now of the Shree Jaoshti Margi Goswami Balko Oopingi Stankhatano charity, on the west, by the said Portuguese Church Street, on the north, by a common passage leading to the said property, on the east from the said Portuguese Church Street, and on the south, by the property of Narotamdas Jamnadas and now in the occupation of the mortgagors.

For further particulars and conditions of sale, apply to Mr. Kharshedjee D. Shroff, Attorney to the Transferees of the mortgage at his office No. 21, Church Gate Street, Fort, or to the Undersigned.

BENNETT & Co.

Bombay, 1st January, 1900.

CRAWFORD AND COMPANY,
No. 7, MARINE STREET.

SALE OF LANDED PROPERTY IN THE STREET BETWEEN ARDAISUR DADY STREET AND ISLAMPOORA.

On THURSDAY, the 4th Instant, at 4 p.m., Messrs. CRAWFORD & Co., will, sell by Public Auction, on the premises, by order of Bai Minbai, widow and Administratrix of the Estate of the late Moosabhai Munjeebhai, the mortgagee, and on account and at the risk of Mohomed Ali bin Mohomed Ibrahim Khatib, in pursuance of the power of sale given in the indenture of mortgage, dated the 19th day of September, 1893, the following property, viz:—

All that piece of Government land, together with the messuage or dwelling house standing thereon, situate at street between Ardasur Dadi Street and Islampoora, without the Fort of Bombay, in the registration sub-district of Bombay, registered in the books of the Collector of Land Revenue, under old No 59, new No. 1126, old Survey No. 1625, new Survey No. 5228, and assessed by the Assessor and Collector of Municipal Rates and Taxes, under E Ward No. 6747, Street No 24, containing by admeasurement 37 square yards or thereabouts, and bounded on the east, by the house of Abdool Kadarbhai bin Rajabbhai, on the west, by Islampoora Cross Lane, on the north, by the house of Jeewan Moorar, and on the south, by the house of Hajee Oosman Haji Rahiman.

For further particulars and conditions of sale, application may be made to the Undersigned.

SALE OF 50 BALES HESSIAN CLOTH.

On SATURDAY, the 6th inst., at 3 p.m., Messrs. CRAWFORD [illegible] will sell by Public Auction at Carnac Bunder, by order of Messrs. [illegible] Brothers, and on account and at the risk of Dewjee Vursang.

50 bales hessian cloth, 45 inches, 11 ounces, Hastings Mill.

A deposit of 25 per cent. will be required at the time of sale.

HIGH COURT.
Suit No. 688 of 1897.
F. L. McAfee
vs.
C. S. Gordon.

In pursuance of the order made in the decree passed in the above suit in January, 1898, Messrs. CRAWFORD & Co., will, sell by Public Auction, at their Rooms, on MONDAY, the 15th Inst., at 2-30 p.m.—

The right, title, and interest of the plaintiff and the defendant abovenamed in a certain lease of the house No. 28, Apollo Street, Fort, and made between N. M. Wadia, Esq., C. I. E., of the one part, and C. S. Gordon, of the other part, and bearing date the 27th November, 1897.

The said lease was for a term of five years, three of which are yet to expire.

For further particulars and conditions of sale, application may be made to the Undersigned.

CRAWFORD & Co.

Bombay, 1st January, 1900.

WANTED.

WANTED, a PARTNER with small Capital for a COFFEE ESTATE in MYSORE, proprietor would SELL half share Rs. 10,000. Fifty acres under cultivation in full bearing 9 years old, total acreage of Estate 150, parts of which are suitable for the cultivation of Pepper, Cardamons, and Vanilla, situated on Ghat Road, "Mangalore" and within a few hours of an excellent and Mahser River and Jungle containing Bison and Sambur, &c., For further particulars apply to—

THE PROPRIETOR,
Tumblyherry Estate, Somwarpet, in Coorg.

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THE MERCANTILE BANK OF INDIA, LIMITED.

AUTHORISED CAPITAL	£1,500,000
SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL	£1,114,625
PAID-UP CAPITAL	£562,5000
RESERVE LIABILITY OF SHAREHOLDERS	£562,500

HEAD OFFICE:
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LONDON BANKERS:
The Bank of England.
The London Joint Stock Bank.

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The Bank negotiates and collects Bills and grants Drafts payable at its Head Office and Branches, and issues Letters of Credit for the use of Travellers.

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Interest allowed at 2 per cent. on the daily balance if not under Rs. 1,000 and not exceeding Rs. 1,00,000. Sums over Rs. 1,00,000 will be received on terms to be ascertained on application.

FIXED DEPOSITS.

Rates for Fixed deposits for 12 months and shorter periods to be ascertained on application.

The Bank undertakes the purchase and sale of Government Securities, Stocks and Shares, and receives same for safe custody, realising interest and dividends when due.

JAMES MURDOCH,
Manager.

22, Esplanade Road, Bombay.

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SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL	Yens	12,000,000
PAID UP CAPITAL	"	12,000,000
RESERVE FUND	"	7,500,000

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Y. MATSUO,
Manager.

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HONGKONG & SH
ING CORPOR

Paid up Capital	$	100,00,000
Reserve Fund	$	110,00,000
Reserve Liability of Proprietors	$	100,00,000

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SIR THOMAS JACKSON, *Chief Manager.*

London Bankers.—LONDON AND COUNTY BANKING COMPANY, LD.

LONDON COMMITTEE:
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F. D. BARNES, Esq. (Managing Director, P. and
G. E. NOBLE, Esq., 34 Inverness Terrace, Ba
EWEN CAMERON, JOHN WALTER, } Managers.

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PENANG.
RANGOON.
SAIGON.
SANFRANCISCO.
SINGAPORE.
SOURABAYA.
TIENTSIN.
YOKOHAMA.

BOMBAY AGENCY.

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.

Interest allowed at 1 per cent. per annum on Dai if not under Rs. 1,000, and not exceeding Rs. 1,00,000. interest is allowed when the sum accrued does not amo Rs. 5 half-yearly.

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Received on terms which may be learnt on applica Credits granted on approved Securities, and every Descrip tion of Banking and Exchange Business transacted. Drafts granted on London and the chief commercial places in Europe, India, Australia, America, China, and Japan.

G. H. TOWNSEND,

47, Church Gate Street, Bombay, and at Square, South, Calcutta

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THE AGRA BAN LIMITED.

CAPITAL	£600,000
RESERVE FUND	£ 20,00

LONDON BANKERS.
THE BANK OF ENGLAND,
GLYN MILLS, CURRIE AND COMPANY
NATIONAL BANK OF SCOTLAND,
SCOTLAND.
NATIONAL BANK OF SCOTLAND AND BRANCHES,
IRELAND.
PROVINCIAL BANK OF IRELAND AND BRANCHES.
BRANCHES
At Calcutta, Bombay, Madras, Lahore Kurrachee

CORRESPONDENTS.

PARIS	The Anglo-Egyptian Bank, Ld.
SINGAPORE	Messrs. Boustead & Co.
PENANG	
HONGKONG	Messrs. Gilman & Co.
AUSTRALIA	Bank of Australasia and Na
COLOMBO	The Bank of Madras.
RANGOON	Bank of Bengal
AGRA	Alliance Bank of Simla, Ld.
DELHI	Bank of Bengal.

BOMBAY BRANCH.

ACCOUNTS CURRENT opened and Interest allo when the Balance does not fall below Rs. 1,000.

FIXED DEPOSITS.

Received on Terms to be learnt on application.

HOME REMITTANCE DEPOSITS for family and o remittances to Europe in the Bank's own Bills and Interest 3 per cent. allowed thereon pending remittance.

Circular Notes issued negotiable in all the principal Towns in Europe, Securities received in safe custody and Interest and Dividends realised thereon.

LOANS granted on Government Paper or other vertible Securities; and APPROVED Bills discounted. GOVERNMENT and other STOCKS and SH bought and sold and the safe custody of the undertaken.

INTEREST, PAY and PENSIONS collected; and other description of Banking Business and Money Ag transacted.

J. BLACKHALL, Manage

NATIONAL BANK OF INDIA, L

SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL	£1,000,000
PAID-UP CAPITAL	£[illegible]
RESERVE FUND	£300

HEAD OFFICE:
47 THREADNEEDLE STREET, LONDON, E.

BRANCHES:
Calcutta, Bombay, Madras, Colombo, Kurrachee Delhi, Rangoon, Mandalay, Tuticorin, Kan Newera Elya, Zanzibar, Steamer Point, A Cawnpore and Mombassa.

FIXED DEPOSITS.

The Bank receives DEPOSITS FIXED for one year shorter periods, at Rates of Interest to be ascertained application.

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS are o for approved Customers, and Interest is allowed per cent. per annum on daily balances up to Rs. 1,00,000, but no Interest allowed the sum accrued does not amount to Rs. 10 yearly.

BILLS OF EXCHANGE payable in the principal Cities of Europe, India, China, and Australia pur chased or collected

DRAFTS are granted on the Head Office an Branches of the Bank and on the principal Cities Europe and Australia. Remittances may b by telegram.

The Bank undertakes the purchase and s Government Securities, Stocks, and Shares, receives same for safe custody realising inte and Dividends when due.

LOANS and CASH CREDITS granted on appr d Securities.

ROBT. R. ROSS,
Acting Manage

THE COMMERCIAL BANK OF IN
LIMITED.

HEAD OFFICE—MADRAS.
ESTABLISHED A.D. 1885.

BRANCHES at Bombay, Calcutta, Rangoo Kurrachee, Rawalpindi, Murree, and Lond

PAID-UP CAPITAL	11,[illegible]
RESERVES AND REST	[illegible]
SECURITY PROVIDED FOR DEPOSITORS	[illegible]

CURRENT ACCOUNTS receive 2 per cent. per ann to Rs. 10,000 in the event of the balance not fal Rs. 500.

STERLING DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS for tances receive 4 per cent. per annum.

FIXED DEPOSITS.—Receipts issued cent., 24 months at 5 1-2 per cent. months at 4 1-2 per cent., 6 mo

Special rates are given for Sh busy season.

PRUDENTIAL OR PROVIDE as Rs. 10 are received, carrying per pounded half-yearly.

N. B.—The Bank will also transfer sums for Deposit Credit in London, carrying interest from date of transfer India.

Accounts are opened and Receipts issued in the nam "either or survivor."

CHEQUES, BILLS, HUNDIS and CURRENCY NO any Circle are collected and credited, free of charge, to the Interest Deposit Accounts.

CREDITS, LOANS, BILLS, and PROMISSORY NO negotiated.

INVESTMENT ORDERS on London Stock Exchan under Code with London Branch.

Rules and Particulars obtainable at any office of the

By Order of the Board,
F. D. STRANACK,
Man

Bombay, 30th June, 1899.

WONDERFUL DISCOVERY

SPECIFICS for Hydrocele and Elephanti guaranteed to cure this disease radically by his medicine externally. Price Rs. 2-8 per bo Apply to

Dr. S. GHOSHAL, SPECIALIST
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CARLSBAD NATURAL MINE WATERS are used in the treatment of eases of the Liver when Patients are unable to the Spa.

THE NATURAL CARLSBAD SPRI SALT is an efficient diuretic, but as an a it should be taken before breakfast, in doses one to two teaspoonfuls dissolved in water.

sample of the Salt in Powder free to Membe the edical profession on application to—

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Wholesale Agent in India for
INGRAM & ROYLE, LD.,
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NOTICES.

BOMBAY ART SOCIETY.

THE ELEVENTH ANNUAL EXHIBITION will be held in BOMBAY in MARCH, 1900. 47 Prizes offered. For prospectus, etc., Apply to the HONY. SECY., Elphinstone College, Bombay.

NOTICE.

GOVERNMENT VETERINARY COLLEGE, BOMBAY.

CANDIDATES intending to JOIN the Veterinary College during the next year should submit their applications before 4th January, next, on which date an Entrance Test for those who have not passed either the University School Final or Matriculation Examination will be held.

A copy of the College Rules and Regulations will be forwarded on application.

J. BRODIE-MILLS., Vety. Major, A V.D.,
Principal, Bombay Vety.-College.
Parel, Bombay, the 1st December, 1899.

THE COLABA LAND & MILL CO., LD.,

SEALED OFFERS for the PURCHASE of the above Company's Mills, the Old and the New, will be received at the Mill office of the Company at Victoria Bunder, Colaba, on or before the 1st of January, 1900. Every offer will have to be accompanied with a deposit of Rs. 1 000. The Directors don't bind themselves to accept the highest or any offer.

By Order of the Board,
K. R. CAMA,
Secretary.
Bombay, 18th October, 1899.

MADRAS MUNICIPAL NOTICE.

A DEBENTURE Loan of Rs. 8,30,000, bearing interest at 4 per cent. per annum, payable half yearly, and having a currency of 50 years, will be raised by the Municipal Commissioners for the City of Madras. Full particulars of the terms and conditions whereof are notified in pages 331 and 332 of the Supplement to the "Fort St. George Gazette, dated 14th November, 1899.

Tenders should be sent into this office, with deposit, addressed to the President, by noon, on the 24th of January, 1900.

The allotment should be fully paid up on or before the 24th of February, 1900.

(Sd.) MD. S. HUSSAIN,
Revenue Officer.
Revenue Department, Municipal Office, Madras, 23rd Oct. 1899.

BANK OF BOMBAY.

SAVINGS BANK.

THE BANK receives DEPOSITS on the following terms:—

Sums not exceeding Rs. 1,000 in the aggregate may be deposited within any one year from 1st January to 31st December.

Deposits may be made in the names of two or more persons, and the balance made payable to one or more of them or to the survivor or survivors.

Interest is allowed at the rate of THREE PER CENT. per annum on the minimum monthly balance not exceeding Rs. 5,000.

Copies of the Rules can be obtained on application at the Bank.

J. BEGBIE,
Secretary and Treasurer.

THE DECCAN BANKING AND AGENCY CORPORATION, LIMITED.

(ESTABLISHED 1896.)

CAPITAL Rs. 10,00,000.

HEAD OFFICE:—5, Patel Street, Fort, Bombay.
BRANCH OFFICE:—173 Broadway, Madras.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS are opened and Interest at 2½ per cent. per annum allowed on daily balances from Rs. 200 to Rs. 2,500.

FIXED DEPOSITS received at the following rates —

For 1 Year,	6	per cent. per annum.
,, 9 Months,	5½	,, ,,
,, 6 ,,	5	,, ,,
,, 3 ,,	4	,, ,,

The Bank offers special facilities and advice to Constituents as to the purchase and sale of Government Papers, Port Trust and Municipal Bonds, and Shares of good and sound Companies.

Every description of Agency business undertaken. Reports, Rates, etc., obtainable on application to

V. N. PARULEKER,
Manager.

IN THE SUPREME COURT OF HONGKONG.

ORIGINAL JURISDICTION.

IN THE MATTER of the Companies Ordinance No. 1 OF 1865,

AND

IN THE MATTER of the ON TAI MARINE INSURANCE COMPANY, LIMITED
(In Liquidation).

THE Creditors of the above-named Company are required on or before SATURDAY, the 10th day of February, 1900, to send their names and addresses to BRUCE SHEPHERD, of Victoria, in the Colony of Hongkong, the Liquidator of the said Company, and if so required by notice in writing from the said Liquidator, are by their Solicitors or personally to come in and prove their said debts or claims at the office of the Registrar of the Supreme Court of Hongkong, Supreme Court House Victoria aforesaid at such time as shall be specified in such notice, or in default thereof they will be excluded from the benefit of any distribution made before such debts are proved.

Saturday, the 24th day of February 1900, at 12 o'clock at noon at the said office of the Registrar, is appointed for hearing and adjudicating upon the said debts and claims. Dated this 10th day of November 1899.

A. SETH,
Acting Registrar.

TO LOVERS OF ART.

THE establishment in the "First City in India" of a high class and fashionable Art Gallery, fitted up in the most approved and artistic style, where artists and their patrons can at all times meet to their mutual advantage, and to the advancement of Art itself, has been our desire for some years past; but the difficulties in the way of its fulfilment have been so great that the scheme has had to be abandoned—for the time being at least. We are persuaded that were we able to secure the influential support of those in high places and the help of lovers of Art in the Presidency, the Gallery would be a *fait accompli*. Another object of ours in wishing to form an Art Gallery is that we may be able to educate the native mind, and, by furnishing the people with an opportunity of viewing and comparing European work with the crude and absurd productions they have been accustomed to, cultivate a refined and more artistic taste in them. Surely this worthy desire ought to have the encouragement it reserves from all true lovers of Art!

In submitting our new Catalogue to the public, which can be obtained on application, we desire to place this object prominently before them, at the same time thanking them for the patronage and support they have already given us. It has enabled
place the concern in some degree in as favoured
n as some of the leading Picture Dealers'
nts in London or Paris; so far, at least, as
cerned.
e, as will be seen in the present issue
is that we have included all the
siness which we undertake in one
r, whereas in former years they
parate handbooks, leaflets, &c.,
f needless repetition.
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BOMBAY.

TO-DAY.

Sun rises, 6h. 34m. Sun sets 5h. 34m. High water, 1-36m., 1-40a. Low water, 7-40m., 7-20a.
Banks closed, New Year's Holidays.
Proclamation Parade of Troops, General Parade Ground, 7-15 a.m.

POLO.—There will be no polo on Tuesday and Thursday, 2nd and 4th January.

DESPATCH OF MORE FAMINE REFUGEES FROM BOMBAY.—On Friday last, 337 famine refugees were despatched from Bombay to Veraval by a coasting steamer. The refugees were collected by the police from different parts of the city and detained in the compound of the Esplanade Police Court, where before their embarkation, they were fed by Rao Bahadur Keshevji Nathoo Sailor a charitable Bunia of this city. The refugees included men, women, and children.

REPORTED THEFT OF BICYCLES.—Mr. S. Kiddle, of Messrs. Kiddle Reve and Co., Elphinstone Circle has reported to the police that about a quarter-past 10 o'clock on Friday morning last, he left his bicycle at the foot of the staircase in his office and about 1 p.m., he found it missing. The bicycle was valued at Rs. 200—Lieutenant W. Denison, of H. M's ship Lapwing, left a bicycle outside the Great Western Hotel, on Friday evening, and when he returned about three-quarters of an hour after, he found the machine missing. The bicycle was valued at Rs. 150.

BURGLARY AT DONGREE.—Goolam Hoosein, a Mahomedan glassware merchant, who resides at Dongree Street, has reported to the police that on the evening of the 27th December, he left home in company of his wife and family to attend a wedding party. About 1 o'clock on the following morning he returned home, leaving his wife and family at the wedding. On reaching his place, complainant found he had forgotten to bring the key of the house with him, and it being too far to go back for the key he went to his sister's house which is close by and slept there. About 8 o'clock in the morning he went to his place and found it had been broken into, the lock lying on the ground near the door. He entered the room and discovered a cupboard had been forced open and gold and silver ornaments, of the value of Rs. 145, stolen therefrom.

BOMBAY PERFUMERY MART.—Messrs. Rustomjee Maneckjee and Co., who have been importing in large quantities of eau de cologne and perfumery and selling wholesale for the last six years, at the suggestion of several patrons and friends opened the Bombay Perfumery Mart in April last. They enjoy the reputation of having a large stock of perfumery from well-known manufacturers of Paris, London, Turkey, and New York. They import latest novelties every fortnight. They are the sole agents in India and Ceylon for the celebrated perfumery by Messrs. Gelle Freres and Co. and Messrs. Roger and Gallet of Paris; also sole dealers of the best cologne water known under the brand Huschke's. They are able to offer the best value for the money to their clients, as they have made arrangements with several manufacturers, such as Pinaud, Lubin, Pevir Breidenbach and Co., Colgate, &c., to supply them special qualities at special rates. The place is worth a visit, where we find a large stock of different varieties to suit all purses. Varieties of preparations for the hair, such as eau de quinine, vegetable lotion, rum and quin-quina, pomades, marrow oils, koko for the hair, hair douches, pomode Hungrois, brilliantines, and hair brushes, combs, &c.

DARING FRAUDS BY CART DRIVERS.—Premchund Mohunlal, a merchant, who carries on business in Kazee Syed Street, purchased 303 bags of sugar from Messrs. Forbes, Forbes and Co., on Tuesday last, and had them despatched through his muccadum to several parts of the city in thirty-four labour carts. One lot, consisting of six carts, was sent to Hunooman Lane, but in the evening it was reported to the complainant that only five carts had reached the destination and that cart No. 6079 had been missing. The muccadum, who superintended the loading of the carts, took down the number of each cart and the driver's buckle in pencil on a piece of paper, while a man, belonging to Messrs. Forbes & Co., took the tin plate-number of each cart. After all the carts had been despatched, the number of buckles and plates were compared, and it was then found that buckle No. 6079 did not tally with the number on the tin plate. Thinking that was merely a mistake, the muccadum took no notice of it until the fraud was discovered. The cart contained ten bags of sugar of the value of Rs. 150. The matter is being investigated by the police.—A similar complaint has been made to the police by one Ruttonsey Virpaul, a sugar merchant of Khan Bazaar. On the same day he purchased 103 bags of sugar from Messrs. Finlay Muir's godown, at Kallian Street, and had them, through his muccadum, loaded into ten carts and despatched to his place of business. Nine carts only turned up at the destination. The number of the missing cart, which contained ten bags of sugar, was 6079, the same as that of the missing cart in the previous case.

PENSIONERS' CHRISTMAS FETE.—Thanks to the good nature of General F. Ventris, Commanding the District, Major C. P. Triscott, D.S.O., honorary secretary, and those who worked under their supervision, a very enjoyable treat was provided on Saturday for the families of all European naval and military pensioners in Bombay. At 4 p.m., on the rear compound of the Town Hall, where the fete was held, the children had sports and races, the pipers of the 2nd Grenadiers playing during all the time. The Band of the Marine Battalion also played during the evening. Soon after 5 p.m. tea was provided for the families of the pensioners, and about 250 women and children sat down to the good things kept ready for them. At 6 p.m. each pensioner's child, fourteen years of age and under, received a present from the Christmas Tree, which was placed on the organ platform in the large hall. At 7 p.m. about 50 pensioners sat down to a good dinner. Dancing commenced later on, and was kept up till 10 o'clock. The hall was tastefully decorated with bunting and evergreens with the mottoes of "Happy New Year" and "Welcome," and everything went off successfully, the pensioners and their families heartily enjoying the entertainment got up for them. Much credit is due to Serjeant Major Samways, Garrison Serjeant Major, for the thoroughness with which every detail of the arrangements was carried out.

SUICIDE OF A TAILOR'S WIFE.—Mr. Allan F. Turner, the coroner, held an inquiry on Saturday, at Kolsa Mohola, regarding the death of Jivi, a Hindu girl, aged about sixteen years, wife of one Mahadeo Lalji, a tailor, who resides on the fourth floor of a house in the above street. About 7 o'clock, on the evening of the 26th December last, the husband returned home from his shop at Bhuleshwar and asked his wife for his meal. The meal was not ready. The husband got angry with her, slapped her twice on the face, and directed her to prepare his meal immediately. She did so and the husband after partaking of his meal, went to the neighbour's house. He returned to his room about 11 p.m., and found the door fastened with the chain on the outside. He opened the door, went in and found the deceased missing. He searched for her, but failed to find her, and informed the police. Next day he proceeded to the Palghar station to see if his wife had been detained there on her way to her native country but he did not find her there, and returned to Bombay. On Friday afternoon, a blacksmith, who resides in the same house, perceived a very offensive smell emanating from the well in the house. He looked in with the light of a lamp and noticed the body of the deceased floating on the surface of the water. He informed the husband and the police, arriving on the spot, had the body removed from the well. The body was much decomposed, but all the ornaments, which deceased used to wear, were safe on it. The husband in his evidence further

MURDER AT CRAWFORD MARKET.

VERDICT OF MANSLAUGHTER.

ON Saturday evening one Futtoo Esak, a Mahomedan dock-labourer, of about thirty years of age, was sitting on the pavement outside the Arthur Crawford Market, facing Carnac Road, when one Mustan Govind alias Tribhovan rushed at him and stabbed him on the neck and face with a clasp knife, inflicting serious injuries, which resulted in the man's death about an hour after, at the Goculdas Tejpal Hospital. A policeman on duty opposite the markets, ran to arrest the murderer, when the latter, being wild with rage, turned round and aimed a blow at the sepoy with the same knife. The sepoy warded off the blow with his right arm and received a wound at the back of the hand. Constable Johnson, who was also on duty, ran to the assistance of the sepoy; Mustan was overpowered and the knife snatched away from his hand and he was secured. The injured man Futtoo Esak, who was nearly dead at the very first blow delivered to him by Mustan, was then conveyed, in a victoria, to the Goculdas Tejpal Hospital, where he was admitted. Mr. Lafond, House Surgeon, attended him, but he never came to himself and died. The accused Mustan was given in charge of Inspector Flanagan of the section. Enquiries were then instituted and they elicited the fact that both the murderer and the murdered had no fixed place of residence, the former earning his livelihood by doing odd jobs at theatres, and the latter by working in the Docks, and slept wherever they could find a place. About half-past 4 o'clock, on the afternoon of the day in question, deceased, Futtoo Esak, was playing cards with another man near the Nacoda Tank, when Mustan came up and pushed them. Futtoo flew into a rage and gave Mustan a terrible blow on the face, causing cuts on his tongue and lips and he began to bleed from his mouth. Mustan then said that he would see Futtoo later on. In the meantime one Shaik Mahomed Rajoo, an acquaintance of the deceased, turned up, and he separated them. Deceased left the place and preceeded towards Carnac Road, while Mustan went and sat near the Parsee Gymnasium, which is about two hundred yards away from the scene of the scuffle. Mustan could not remain there long, for he was smarting under the injury done to him and he wished to have his revenge on Futtoo. He started in search of his victim and, seeing him seated near the Crawford Market, went into Abdul Rahiman Street. Here he purchased from a Borah shopkeeper, a German-make clasp knife for eight annas, and soon made his way back to the Crawford Market. When he reached the latter place, it was a quarter to 6 o'clock, and his victim was still there. He rushed at him and completed the terrible deed.

Mr. Allan F. Turner, the coroner, held an inquiry yesterday morning, at the Goculdas Tejpal Hospital, regarding the death of the deceased Futtoo Esak.

Shaik Mahomed Shaik Rajoo, a dock-labourer and a friend of the deceased, deposed that about half-past 4 o'clock on the previous afternoon he went to the Nacoda Tank to wash his clothes and there he saw deceased Futtoo Esak and accused Mustan Govind. Mustan was crying and bleeding slightly from his mouth. Mustan told Futtoo "you have struck me and have done a very bad thing," and both of them had an altercation. Witness interfered and separated them. Mustan then went and sat down near the Parsee Gymnasium, while deceased proceeded towards Carnac Road. Deceased was not excited, but he was angry and told Mustan to go away, or he would strike him again. Deceased informed witness that while he was playing cards with another man, Mustan came up and pushed them, and that he had struck Mustan a slight blow on the face in consequence. Witness then left the place. About 6-30 p.m. witness was walking along Carnac Road, when in front of the Goculdas Tejpal Hospital, he was informed by a boot shopkeeper that deceased had been murdered near the Arthur Crawford Markets and taken to the Goculdas Tejpal Hospital. About a quarter of an hour afterwards witness went into the hospital compound and helped to carry the deceased's dead body to the Dead House. Mustan earned his livelihood by calling gharris and doing odd-jobs at theatres. When witness saw Mustan at the Nacoda Tank, he was staggering but did not appear to be under the influence of liquor. He was however excited and his eyes were blood-shot.

Mahomed Oosman, a kitemaker, having his shop at Lohar Chawl, said that about half-past 5 o'clock on the previous evening, he was sitting on the pavement near the Arthur Crawford Markets. Just then the deceased Futtoo came there and sat on a box. About five or ten minutes afterwards accused Mustan came there from the direction of Bori Bunder, and struck Futtoo with a knife on the left side of his neck and stabbed him on his face and chest. A policeman came and caught Mustan by his arms, threw him down, and took the knife from his hand and gave it to another policeman. After the deceased was stabbed he fell off the box. He was taken away in a victoria by the police and Mustan was taken into custody. When Mustan came up to the deceased he caught hold of him with his left hand and struck him with the knife in his right hand saying "what have you to say you p—?" Deceased had no time to say before being struck. Witness could not say if Mustan was drunk at the time.

Policeman No. 1548 A, doing duty at the Crawford Market, said that about a quarter to 6 o'clock on the previous evening he saw Mustan Govind striking the deceased with a knife. Witness ran to him and as he was trying to arrest Mustan, he aimed a blow at him with the knife, which he (witness) warded off with his right hand, and received a wound on the back of that hand. Witness caught hold of Mustan, threw him down, and took the knife from his hand. This was the knife (produced). Mustan was not under the influence of liquor.

Dr. Sidney Smith, surgeon to the coroner and police surgeon, who made an autopsy of the deceased's body, deposed: There was an incised wound about five inches long, reaching down to the bone, dividing the ear in front of it across the ear and down to nearly the back of the neck. There was another incised wound about two inches and a half long in the centre of the left cheek, extending down to the upper jaw-bone. There was a third incised wound about half-an-inch deep and three inches long in the axilla of left arm. There were also three superficial wounds, one on the left side of the abdomen and the others on the left hand. The knife shown to the witness could have inflicted the injuries above described. From the *post mortem* appearances Dr. Smith was of opinion that death was due to shock consequent on hœmorrhage from the wounds he had described.

Mr. H. A. Lafond, house surgeon of the Goculdas Tejpal Hospital, gave similar evidence. He added that deceased died about an hour after admission.

The coroner having briefly summed up, the jury returned a verdict of manslaughter against Mustan Govind, who was then committed by the coroner to take his trial at the next Criminal Sessions of the High Court.

LIVERPOOL COTTON MARKET REPORT.

MESSRS. TATA AND SONS' Liverpool friends in their letter of 15th December report on the state of their Cotton Market as under: During the past week the American Market has on the whole been very quiet and prices show only an advance of about one point. In fact most attention has been concentrated on the Egyptian market, owing to the extraordinary strength which it has developed, prices daily advancing by leaps and bounds. This is due to the fear of a short
op next season, and the magnificent business done
pinners of Egyptian yarns. Some of our leading
in the Egyptian market expect a rapid
to 8d, and even higher. The
is strong. A splendid all round
d both spinners and manu-
The Bureau's report
and would seem to
eas of an 834
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THE PROBLEM OF SOUTH AFRICAN UNITY.

WRITING on Dec. 15, our London correspondent says:—Mr. Basil Worsfold, M.A., brought the special course of lectures on "England in South Africa," he has been giving during the autumn to a close on Thursday evening. Having in his previous lectures sketched the history of the past, he in this, his last one, dealt with the "Problem of South African Unity." Mr. James Bryce, M.P., presided, and there was a large attendance, the meeting as is now usual at the Imperial Institute being open not only to Fellows and their friends but to anybody who likes to attend. The lecturer began by discussing the conditions of the problem pointing out that the population of South Africa was made up of Europeans and Natives in the proportion of 1 to 4, and that the geographical and political distribution of these two elements depended upon the physical characteristics of South Africa. The first preliminary struggle had been between the Europeans and the Bantu. This struggle having been decided in favour of the Europeans certain questions arising out of their control still remained to be settled. The second struggle, that between the English and Dutch nationalities which was being decided at the present time, was referred to, and Mr. Worsfold stated that estimates of that respective English and Dutch sections of the population showed an equality of numbers and that the occupations of the Dutch, being mainly agricultural and pastoral, should supplement those of the British, which were mainly mining and commercial. The lecturer then referred to the teaching of the past, the danger of leaving (1) the Bantu uncontrolled and (2) the Dutch population to develop on its own lines in isolation. This led him to the question of the reconstruction. In certain particulars the attainment of South African Unity had already been considerably advanced. In the political reconstruction which must follow the establishment of British authority over South Africa as a whole, the local interest in the several communities must be harmonised, and at the same time political stability by equal rights to all Europeans and adequate representation of Native interests, must be secured. Future British Immigration was an element in this stability. In the circumstances it was perhaps a bold thing of the Institute authorities to invite Mr. Bryce to take the chair and some of the views he expressed were not at all palatable to many in the audience. For instance, he observed, that as things had turned out it might have been better had we not in 1852 and 1854 acknowledged the independence of the Dutch Republics but the contrast between that time and now represented a change in the natural view of the mission and policy of Great Britain. This statement was received with cries of "No, no," and there was renewed dissent when referring to the lecturer's eulogium on Sir Bartle Frere. Mr. Bryce said that his studies had led to an opposite conclusion. He, however, claimed the right to state his view and amid marks of disapproval proceeded to contend that Sir Bartle committed two grave errors—first in precipitating an avoidable war with the Zulus and second in sending such an unsuitable man as Sir Owen Lanyon to govern the Transvaal. With reference to the question of future settlement Mr. Bryce who seems to have been warmed up by opposition took the lecturer to task for confining himself to the "easy task of popular patriotism," which declares our country always in the right, instead of endeavouring to show the other side. Although, on account of the immense black population, the aridity of the soil, and the unfavourable character of the country from the point of view of immigration, Mr. Bryce thinks it unlikely that South Africa can hope to become "anything remotely approaching," Canada or Australia he does not abandon hope of union on the basis of self-government for each state or colony. Considering some previous regrettable incidents at the Imperial Institute the officials must have been glad when the proceedings of Thursday night's meeting ended and that they terminated without anything more disagreeable happening.

THE CITY MORTALITY.

THE Municipal Office returns for the twenty-four hours ending at 6 a.m., on Saturday, give the following results:—

Wards.	Plague. Attacks.	Plague. Deaths.	Deaths from all Causes.
A Upper, Middle and Lower Colaba, Fort Northern, Fort Southern and Esplanade	6	2	8
B Mandvi, Chuckla, Umarkhadi and Dongri	9	6	32
C Market, Dhobi Talao, Fanaswady, Bhuleshwar, Khara Talao and Khumbharwada	13	3	41
D Khetwady, Girgaum, Chowpatty, Walkeshwar and Mahalakshmi	3	2	16
E Mazagon, Tarwady, 2nd Nagpada, Kamathipura, Tardeo, Byculla and 1st Nagpada	11	2	63
F Parel, Sewri and Sion	1	1	19
G Mahim and Worli	1	0	15
Water Division	0	0	0
Non-Resident and unknown	0	0	0
Hospitals	0	11	30
Total	47	30	221
Same date last year	45	31	147

THE Municipal Office returns for the twenty-four hours, ending at 6 a.m., yesterday, give the following results:—

Wards.	Plague. Attacks.	Plague. Deaths.	Deaths from all Causes.
A Upper, Middle and Lower Colaba, Fort Northern, Fort Southern and Esplanade	6	7	17
B Mandvi, Chuckla, Umarkhadi and Dongri	10	1	28
C Market, Dhobi Talao, Fanaswady, Bhuleshwar, Khara Talao and Khumbharwada	30	4	43
D Khetwadi, Girgaum, Chowpati, Walkeshwar and Mahalakshmi	2	0	20
E Mazagon, Tarwadi, 2nd Nagpada, Kamatipura, Tardeo, Byculla and 1st Nagpada	12	3	58
F Parel, Sewri and Sion	0	0	13
G Mahim and Worli	3	1	17
Water Division	0	0	0
Non-Resident and Unknown	0	0	0
Hospitals	0	12	[illegible]
Total	63	28	229
Total plague deaths to date	60,71[illegible]	53,353	

DAMAUN.

BHATELA LULLOO NATHU died on the 29th morning of plague at Vadi-falia, in Lower Damaun. Yesterday, the 28th instant, Dr. Kalapesi inoculated 129 persons at the residence of Mr. S. M. Damaunwala, whereof 38 were Doorias, 34 Doblas, 12 Borahs, 11 Naiks, 6 Banias, 5 Parsees, 4 Kokuas, 4 Sonars, 3 Khojahs, 3 Pardesees, 2 Bhoosars, and one each of Purbhoo, Sootar, Patel, Kunbi, Bania, Bhandari and Varli castes. At noon Dr. Kalapesi visited the *kanji* compound of Mr. S. M. Damaunwala, and inoculated such of the recipients of the *kanji* charity as expressed their willingness to undergo the harmless operation. Of these recipients, who are nearly 200, two-thirds are children, one-fourth females and the remaining one-twelfth, males. With the exception of one leper who was made to squat at a distance from the rest, none of them is affected with any disease, but seem to have suffered from famine. Some of the children and a few females are decent in appearance, whereas most of the males are old, wrinkled and emaciated. They are served with rice *kanji* which is their staple food once a day at noon to their hearts' content. Some of them have their own metal dishes and others cocoanut shells and earthen vessels, wherein *kanji* is poured and drunk along with pickle and *chutni* with which some of them come provided. In the afternoon Dr. Kalapesi paid a visit to his Excellency the Governor of Damaun at his palace, which was returned at lamplight at the residence of Mr. Damaunwalla, where the doctor is a guest.

SENGERS PER S. S. IMPERATOR.

e list of passengers booked to
Lloyd's ss Imperator, Cam-
sailing this morning, from
Medical examination at the

MILITARY NOTES.

LIEUTENANT LOGAN, 32nd Field Battery, Jhansi, Lieutenant Dalby, 52nd Field Battery, Jubbulpore, and Lieutenant Parker, 80th Field Battery, Nowgong, proceed home at once for duty at the Field Artillery Depot, Woolwich.

The Government of India have decided that all soldiers who elected for the new messing allowance rules on or before 31st March, 1899, shall be granted the allowance with arrears from 1st June, 1898, provided they are otherwise eligible.

The Commander-in-Chief in India is pleased to make the following appointments:—11th Bengal Infantry.—Major W. K. Downes, D. S. O., 2nd-in-Command, to be Commandant, vice Colonel Schaleb, vacated on appointment to the Staff. Major J. Strachey, Wing Commander, to be 2nd-in-Command, vice Major Downes, and to remain seconded whilst employed as Private Secretary to His Honour the Lieutenant-Governor, Bengal, Captain D. F. Stuart, Wing Commander, to be 2nd-in-Command, pro tem., vice Major Strachey.

Captain H. C. Tytler, Wing Officer, to be Wing Commander, pro tem., vice Captain Stuart.

27th Punjab Infantry.—Second-Lieutenant J. A.C. Hennessey, Unattached List, to be officiating Wing Officer.

6th Punjab Infantry.—Second-Lieutenant R. N. S. Gordon, supernumerary, 15th Sikhs, to be officiating Wing Officer.

32nd Madras Infantry.—Lieutenant L. E. L. Burne, Wiltshire Regiment, candidate for the Indian Staff Corps, to be officiating Wing Officer.

12th Bombay Infantry.—Major A. E. Leslie 2nd-in-Command, 2nd Bombay Grenadiers, to be Commandant, vice Lieutenant-Colonel Ternan, vacated.

28th Bombay Pioneers.—Major J. C. Hollway, Wing Commander, 7th Bombay Infantry, to be officiating 2nd-in-Command, with effect from date of joining, vice Major Vidal, transferred to the temporary half-pay list, or until further orders.

OVER-CROWDING IN THE COMMON PRISON.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—*Re* the Coroner's letter in your to-day's issue, the Common Prison has not been more over-crowded of late than it has been for several years past, and every possible measure is taken from time to time to give relief. The whole Presidency, in fact, is over-crowded, not only the Common Prison, from uncontrollable causes. One must expect over-crowding when the committals of short termers of seven days and less (at times mostly beggars) often amount to between thirty and forty in one day. For the previous year up to July last the health of this Prison has been phenomenal in the midst of a terrific mortality in this district in the first six months of this year. Relapsing fever is a sickness, the cause of which is less clear to the Medical Officer than that of plague, and so the mortality from the former defied all our efforts. But the last measures adopted seem to promise success as we have had but very few fresh attacks in the last three weeks.—Yours, &c.,

A. G. MACKENZIE,
Superintendent.
H. M.'s Common Prison, Bombay, Dec. 30.

THE BANVARDS.

THIS Company will conclude their season to-night It is without a doubt the best variety combination we have ever had here. Their songs are good, their comedians funny without being vulgar, their dancing and acrobatic feats and trapeze acts are as good as any to be found in the best London Halls. It is a long time since there was a good European company in Bombay and yet the English-speaking community do not patronize one when it comes in a way commensurate with its worth. We strongly advise our readers to pay a visit to-night, while they have a chance. The leaping and somersault throwing of Will Horley has been the theme of general admiration, and to-night he will perform the really sensational feat of turning a somersault over ten men with guns and bayonets who will fire a volley while he is passing over them. Considering this leap is made from a small block of wood and not from a spring board it is really a surprising one. In conclusion we may say that an entirely new programme is advertised for to-night, and, if as good as its predecessors, it will amply repay the trouble of a visit.

THE WEATHER.

OBSERVATIONS TAKEN AT 8 A.M., ON SATURDAY, THE 30TH OF DECEMBER, 1899.

SUMMARY.

There has been a brisk to rapid fall of pressure in the Punjab, the North-West and Central Provinces, Berar, Rajputana and at Neemuch, and a slight rise or fall elsewhere. The distribution is somewhat irregular, and the baric gradients are slight.

Winds are very variable in direction, and the force has been fresh to light.

The maximum temperature is in excess of normal in all districts except on the Malabar Coast, while the minimum is in excess in Sind, the Punjab, the North-West and Central Provinces, Rajputana, Gujarat and at Amraoti, Surat, Malegaon, Bombay and Secunderabad. The highest temperature in the shade was 95°, at Surat, and the lowest 46° at Cawnpore and Ahmednagar.

Humidity changes are unimportant, and the skies are partially cloudy in Gujarat, the Indus Valley and at Sirsa, Allahabad, Neemuch, Indore, Amraoti, Akola, Cochin and Coimbatore.

There has been no rain at any of the reporting stations.

The weather all over the country lying to the north of latitude 24° is in a slightly unsettled condition, but elsewhere it continues to be fine and settled.

G. L. TOWERS,
Meteorological Reporter for Western India.

(BY TELEGRAPH).

SIMLA, DEC. 30.

Saturday's barometrical observations showed that the pressure has fallen briskly to rapidly in the Punjab, East Rajputana, North-Western and Central Provinces and Central India, slightly to briskly in North-East India and Burma, and has been steady or has fallen slightly elsewhere. The depression in Sind yesterday has intensified slightly and has advanced in an east-north-easterly direction into the South Punjab. Pressure is in considerable to large defect in depression. The area temperature has fallen briskly in Sind and Gujarat and has risen briskly in Central India, North-Western Provinces and Chota Nagpur. The mean temperature is from five to nine degrees in excess in the Punjab, Sind, Rajputana, Gujarat, Central India and Berar, it is in defect in Central Burma and South India, and normal or in slight excess in North-East India. Light rain and snow have fallen in Kashmir. Minimarg reports amount equivalent to one inch of rain and Srinagar and Astor quarter of an inch. Depression in Punjab will probably continue. Advancing in an easterly direction and may give showers to Simla and Mussoorie hill districts and Western Sub-montane districts and North-Western Provinces, but it is not of much importance.

THERMOMETER READINGS.

SATURDAY NIGHT.—DECEMBER 30.

10 p.m.	75·5

SUNDAY.—DECEMBER 31.

6 a.m.	71·4
10 a.m.	75·3
2 p.m.	82·9
4 p.m.	82·4

THE Colonial Office have issued the Administrators' report on St. Vincent for the year 1898. Acting Governor Thompson refers in it to the distress caused by the hurricane, and the relief given. He adds that though there is still much want and distress most districts are returning apparently to their normal state. In the lower lands the vegetation has again assumed its usual tropical luxuriance. In the centre of the island in the virgin forest nature has not shown the same power of recuperation, and the hill sides are still brown and in parts bare, where before nothing but green was to be seen. Perhaps the most imp

SHIPPING INTEL

THE s s Hornby Castle, 2,359 tons, Cap
cleared on Saturday for Liverpool, Marse
general cargo.

THE s s Florida, 2,070 tons, Captain W C
on Friday evening from Calcutta, 20th De
cargo of coal.

THE Hansa Line ss Stolzenfels, 1,8
Strufing, sailed on Saturday for Hamb
Karachi, with a general cargo.

THE Florio-Rubattino S N Co's s s
Captain D Maginzeal, sailed on Friday
Singapore, with a general cargo and four
THE B I S N Co's s s Kerbella, 1,438 tons,
waring, sailed on Saturday for Calcutta,
with a general cargo and Mrs Skethern an
gers.

THE B I S N Co's ss Dwarka, 759 tons
Livingstone, arrived in harbour yesterday fro
Dec inter, with a general cargo and the fo
gers:—Captain and Mrs Usborne, Captain and
four children, Lieutenant Smith, Mr Phillimore,
Mr Moore, Mrs Fredolis, Mr Sorabjee, and 66 de

VESSELS IN THE HARBOUR.—DE

Vessels.	Tons.	Capt.	Destination.	Date.
Satlej		Weston		
Unity	[illegible]	Hansen	Bo	
Booldana	2143	Croft	M	
Bengo	462		Portuguese Go	
Chusan	2532	Street	P	
Nizam	2311	Eliot	Calcutta	F Morri
H M S Lapwing		Lambert	Ro	
Investigator		Henning	Wet Basin	
P Stewart		Tindall	Wet Basin	
H M S Pomone		Simons	Dock	Ro
Cragoswald	2085	Peran	A	
Pemba	966	Martyr		
Arethusa ss	1198	Wilson	W	
Goa	1217	Gimblett		
Simla	1033	Bamber		
H Bolckow	639	Baker		
Okara	3434	Fry		
Chika	1477	Hutchison		
Muttra	[illegible]	McIntyre		
Warora	2501	Alexander		
Ooipenta	3420	Watkeys		
Kerbella	1438	Manwaring		
Gulf of Trinidad	1494	Duncanson		

VESSELS IN DOCKS.—DECEMBER 30.

PRINCE'S DOCK.

Shed.	Vessels.	Tons.	Capt.	Destination	Date.	Age
A	Horatio	2081	Croft	Antwerp	4-1	F
B	Clan Macdonald	3112	Harrison	Marseilles	8-1	F M &
C	Naleri	1163	Hansen	Singapore	2-1	B &
D	Wagner	2206	Gibson	London	3-1	Bombay
G	Ileafsee	[illegible]	Malony	Colombo		V K rahi
H & J	Lindula	2180	Steuart	Durban	6-1	M M & C
M	Fazilka	2488	Goss	Durban	6-1	M M & C
P	Nairung	2851	Bullock	Durban	6-1	M M & C

HARBOUR WALL.

Vessels.	Tons.	Capt.	Destination	Date.	Agents
Ponani	551	Fakeer	Bhownagar	3-12	Sphrd & C
Sarruji	547	Ahmed	Karachi	1	Do

VICTORIA DOCK.

Shed.	Vessels.	Ton.	Capt.	Destination.	Date.	Agents
1	R Rubattino	3011	Saporito	Genoa	4-1	F Baldovino
3	Imperator	2120	Klansberger	Trieste	1-1	A L S N Co
4	Pekin	2522	Hayward	China		P & O Co
5	Bengal	2752	Barcham	China	31	P & O Co
7	Oriental	3085	Jephson	Aden	6-1	P & O Co
9	Den of Airlie	2275	Jarvis	Hamburg	9-1	Bombay Co
12	Egypt	4179	Loughorne	London	12-1	P & O Co
14	Dwarka	759	Livingstone			M M & Co
15	Accona	1833	Coats			H C Joosub

MEREWETHER DRY DOCK.

Vessels.	Tons.	Agents
Urlana	5400	M M & Co

*Probable date of departure.

Time Ball drops at Prince's Dock at Noon, or Greenwich meantime, 7h. 8m. 44·7s

The Time Ball over the Clock Tower at the Bombay Castle continues to be dropped regularly at 1 p.m. of Colaba meantime, or 8h. 8m. 44·30 of Greenwich meantime.

ARRIVALS.

Dec.	Vessel.	Commander.	From.
29	Florida s	Chapman	Calcutta, Dec 20
30	Dwarka s	Livingstone	Kurrachee, Dec 28
	Naseri s	Raffin	Busreh, Dec. 18,
31	Bezwada s	Tyrrell	Calcutta, Dec 20,
	Afghan s	Tinlon	Mauritius, Dec 18.

DEPARTURES.

Dec.	Vessel.	Commander	Destination.
30	Hornby Castle s	Jackman	Liverpool, &c.
	Peninsular s	Wheler	London.
	Kerbela s	Manwaring	Calcutta, &c.
	Bisagno s	Magenziul	China.
	Stolzenfels s	Strufing	Hamburg, &c.

The steamer Imperator, Captain Klansberger, obtained her port clearance on Saturday, for Trieste, &c.

The steamer Chusan entered for loading on Saturday for China, &c.

DAILY EXPORTS.—DECEMBER 30.

FOR LONDON.

Peninsular s—3 1-4 cwt ivory, Ebram Pasaya and Co.
Wessex s—20 bales silk waste, H E Bode and Sons; 8 bales skins and hides, W and A Graham and Co; 35 cwt assafetida, M J Joomabhoy and Co; 56 cwt hingda, H K M Jaitha.

FOR HAMBURG.

Den of Aerlie s—58 bales cotton-fly, 42 bales twist waste, &c., M Mooljee and Co.

FOR HONGKONG.

Bengal s—3 1-2 cwt ivory, P F Talati; 3 1-2 cwt ivory, M H E Elias.

FOR SHANGHAI.

Bengal s—50 bales twist, Framjee Sons and Co.

BOMBAY VOLUNTEER ARTILLERY.

REGIMENTAL ORDERS BY MAJOR W. G. WILSON, COMMANDING B. V. A.
Bombay, 1st January, 1900.

1. There will be 10-inch R M L Gun drill at Town Hall Compound and Nesbit Road Headquarters on Thursday next, the 4th inst, at 8-15 p.m.
2. There will be Class Firing at Coorla on Wednesday next. Train leaves the Victoria Terminus at 6 a.m. (local time), and Byculla 12 minutes later.
3. Recruits are reminded that to be eligible for the Class Firing Prizes they must fire their Recruit's Course within two months of their joining the Corps, or within two months of the Range becoming available. The later period expires on January, the 17th, 1900.
4. Leave of absence for 4 months is granted to Gr. A. H. Bennett from this date.

By Order,
A. J. PEILE, Captain, R. A.,
Adjutant, B. V. A.

BOMBAY VOLUNTEER RIFLES.

REGIMENTAL ORDERS BY LIEUT.-COL. E. FERRERS NICHOLSON, COMMANDING B. V. R.
Bombay, 1st January, 1900.

1. The Battalion will parade on Saturday afternoon next the 6th instant, for a Field Day. Time and place to be notified hereafter.
2. The following member having joined is taken on the strength of the Corps from this date and posted to "G" Company:—No. 4788 Volunteer L N Lyesdale.
3. There will be a meeting of the Council of the Bombay Volunteer (Light Horse and Rifles) Rifle Association at Head Quarters at 6 p.m. on Thursday next, the 4th instant.

By order,
P. H. ROGERS, Capt.,
Adjutant, B. V. R.

METEOROLOGICAL OBSERVATIONS.

GOVERNMENT OBSERVATORY, COLABA.
Bombay, 29th December, 1899.
Means of observations taken at 6 a.m., 10 a.m., 2 p.m. 4 p.m., and 10 p.m.

Barometer corrected 32 deg. Fah.	inches	29·970
Temperature of the Air	degrees	78·5
Wet Bulb Thermometer		67·9
Dew Point		60·1
Relative humidity of Air		0·59
Extent of cloudy sky (the whole sky clouded = 10)		1·0
Maximum temperature of air (read at 8 a.m.) next day	degrees	87·4
Minimum do. do. (read at 8 a.m.)		6[illegible]
General Directions of wind*		ENE, E, NE, NW, WNW, NW, NNE, ENE
Movement of Wind in 24 hours*	miles	165

N. A. F. MOOS,
Director, Government Observatory.

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BAR HILL.
ombay Gazette."

COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE

SATURDAY EVENING, DEC. 30.

THE Liverpool Cotton Market closed firmer, Surats being quiet and arrivals steady. Total day's sales were 8,000; sales on Speculation and Exports 500: and total days, Imports 14,000. Midding Americans have gained a further 1-16 and now stand at 4 16-32. Forwards are 1-16 to 3-64 higher and are quoted to-day as follows:—Dec.-Jan. 4·19; Jan.-Feb. 4·17; March-April 4·13; Ap.-May 4·11; Good Madras Westerns and Fair Coconada are quoted at 3 13-16 and 3 11-16 respectively. Telegrams from New York report Mid.-Americans unchanged.

The Cotton Market locally is steady; business is reported in Bengal, Fully Good, at Rs. 182, January, and Good Broach, 217 1-2, March. The mills have taken 200 bales Bengal, at Rs. 192; 100 bales Chnudon at Rs. 193; and 200 bales Kamptee at Rs. 208.

The following were the Receipts of Cotton from up-country into Bombay on Friday:—

Khandeish	1,463
Barsee and Nugger	328
Dhollera	311
Broach	245
Bengals	708
Sind	280
Persian	105
Other sorts	184
Total	3,624

Arrivals of other produce were:—

Wheat	765	cwts.
Linseed	363	,,
Gingelly Seed	19,523	,,
Poppy Seed	62	,,
Groundnuts	72	,,
Castor Seed	10	,,
Rice	186,522	,,

We append our weekly comparative statement of the American crops figures which give the following comparisons with the two previous seasons:—

	1899.	1898.	1897.
Week's Receipts	1,71,000	2,94,000	3,02,000
,, Exports to U. Kingdom	41,000	2,16,000	99,000
,, ,, to Continent	71,000	1,09,000	81,000
Total receipts since 1st Sept.	3,879,000	5,743,000	5,506,000
,, ,, to U. K. ,,	984,000	2,182,000	1,772,000
,, ,, to Continent ,,	1,514,000	1,948,000	1,948,000
,, Stock in the Ports	1,120,000	1,292,000	1,219,000

The total visible supply of Cotton for all Europe on the 29th instant affords the following comparisons with the two previous years:—

	1899.	1898.	1897.
Total visible supply of all kinds	3,980,000	5,330,990	4,443,820
,, ,, ,, of Surats	41,000	74,070	51,900

For the United Kingdom only the figures are:—

	1899.	1898.	1897.
Stock in Liverpool	739,000	1,336,890	8,53,750
,, London	3,000	4,000	2,800
American afloat	140,000	4,985,500	378,500
East Indian ,,	10,000	2,000	1,000
Total	892,000	18,41,390	1,235,050
Price of Mid.-Americans	4 16-32d.	3 3-32d.	3 1-4d.
,, Good Bhownugger	3 25-32d.	2 5-8d.	2 23-32d.
Difference	23-32d.	15-32d.	17-32d.

We take the following from the "Liverpool Daily Post" of Dec. 10 respecting the American Cotton Crop:—

The situation is little changed. The crop controversy keeps lively, but if anything the difference between the highest and lowest estimates is rather reduced, the favourite figures now being between 9,000,000 and 10,000,000 chiefly between 9,500,000 and 10,000,000. The estimate of the Washington Agricultural Bureau is 8,900,000 growth, which, plus 500,000 of the last crop held in the interior, indicates a commercial crop of 9,400,000. But, as the Bureau invariably under-estimates the crop (it would be surprising if it were otherwise, considering the Bureau's sources of information), the probability is that much more than 9,400,000 will be marketed.

In reference to the area planted and the production per acre, we have compiled the following particulars relating to the past twenty seasons, commencing with the census returns for the season 1879-80, figures in 1,000's:—

	Acres.	Crop Bales.	Av'ge weight lbs. net.	Total weight lbs. net.	Product per acre. lbs.
1879-80	14,480	5,755	455	2,618,525	180
1880-81	16,123	6,589	459	3,024,381	187
1181-82	16,851	5,436	449	2,440,764	144
1882-83	16,590	6,992	464	2,444,288	195
1883-84	17,443	5,714	456	2,609,581	149
1884-85	17,844	5,669	465	2,579,395	144
1885-86	18,710	6,550	459	3,006,450	160
1886-87	18,994	6,514	460	2,996,440	157
1887-88	19,462	7,018	459	3,291,969	165
1888-89	19,315	[illegible]	469	[illegible]	164
1889-90	20,175	7,472	470	3,511,810	174
1890-91	21,600	8,656	475	4,111,600	190
1891-92	22,357	9,031	474	4,284,485	191
1892-93	20,531	6,717	475	3,190,575	155
1893-94	22,628	7,527	472	3,552,744	157
1894-95	23,688	9,893	481	4,758,533	200
1895-96	21,946	7,162	476	3,409,112	156
1896-97	25,501	8,714	478	4,156,578	163
1897-98	27,038	11,180	481	5,377,580	199
1898-99	27,203	11,235	487	5,471,445	201

The figures for 1879-80 and 1889-90 are those published by the Census Bureau. The immediate figures are corrected in accordance with the actual count of 1889-90. The figures for 1894-95 are those published by the Bureau statistician, after a thorough investigation; and those between 1889-90 and 1894-95 are the result of an adjustment, based upon the statistician's revised report. The figures for the season since 1894-95, are based upon the maximum increases or minimum decreases given by either the Bureau or the "Financial Chronicle" starting with the revised statement for 1894-95. The maximum increases and minimum decreases of the two mentioned authorities are taken because the returns published by the census every tenth season have always exceeded the largest previous estimates published. For the current season the Bureau gives a reduction in acreage of 5·8 per cent., but the "Chronicle" puts the decrease at only 3·2 per cent. On the basis of the last-named reduction, the acreage for the present season is 26,337,000.

TELEGRAPHIC LINE REPORT.

DECEMBER 31.

STATE OF INTERNATIONAL COMMUNICATION.

GREAT BRITAIN.—Via Teheran, perfect. Via Turkey, perfect. Via Suez, perfect.

CONTINENT OF EUROPE.—Via Teheran, perfect. Via Turkey, perfect. Via Suez, perfect.

AMERICA.—Via Brest, perfect. Via Valentia, perfect. Via Direct Cable, perfect.

AUSTRALIA.—Via Penang, perfect. Via Amoor, perfect.

CHINA.—Via Penang, perfect. Via Amoor, perfect. Via Bhamo, perfect.

AFRICA.—Via Aden, Interrupted South of Mozambique. Via Cadis Teneriffe, perfect. Via Lisbon St. Vincent, perfect.

Restrictions:—

Telegrams for Panaj Negros (Visayas Islands) are subject to same restrictions as Philippine Islands, but are subject to censure of United States Government.

Censors imposed at Manila (Philippines) on all telegrams containing political news.

Post Master General, London, announces that British Government have decided to suspend at Aden and at the Cape of Good Hope the transmission of all telegrams in Code or Cipher whether of foreign governments or private persons, to and from Zanzibar, Seychelles, Mauritius, Madagascar and every place in German East Africa, Mozambique, Delagoa Bay, Rhodesia, British Central Africa, Orange Free State, Transvaal, Cape Colony and Natal. Telegrams in plain language are subject to censorship and can only be accepted at the risk of the sender.

Censorship has been established at Panja and Buenaventura in United States of Columbia.

Telegrams for Bagota, Cucuta, Cartagena, Baranquilla, and Bucaramanga in Columbia (South America) cannot be accepted those for other offices can only be accepted at senders' risk.

Restrictions on private telegraphic correspondence to and from Azores removed, but still apply to telegrams to Madeira.

State of communication:—

Cable Jamaica Colon interrupted.

Cable Cayenne Pinheiros interrupted.

Cable Zanzibar Mombassa interrupted.

Communication between Mozambique and Lorenco Marques interrupted.

Turkish route right.

Communication between Natal on one side and Orange Free State and Transvaal on the other entirely suspended.

Communication between Cape Colony on one side and Orange Free State and Transvaal on the other entirely suspended.

Communication with Mafeking (Bechuanaland) and beyond interrupted.

This cuts off telegraph communication with British Bechuanaland, Southern Rhodesia, Nyassaland and Portuguese Zambesia.

There is no land line communication from Mozambique to Beira.

There is a land line between Beira and Quilimane.

Public are warned that Deferred traffic for Burma is liable to great delay at present.

Bhamo route to China right.

G. I. P. RAILWAY.

Open 1,491 1-4 Miles.

[illegible] traffic, week ending

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

[THE CHARGE FOR NOTIFYING A DOMESTIC OCCURRENCE IS TWO RUPEES. THE ANNOUNCEMENT MUST BE AUTHENTICATED.]

EUROPE.

DEATH.

KEILY—December 10, at Rockcliffe Hawke Road, Upper Norwood, London, E. W. Keily, Lieutenant, 25th Madras Infantry, aged 31 years. R I P.

DELHI.

MARRIAGE.

SIDNEY SMITH—HURLEY—December 26, at St James's Church, Delhi, by the Very Rev H W Griffiths, M A, Archdeacon of Lahore, Walter Sidney Smith, partner, Bertie Smith and Co. of Bombay, Calcutta and Delhi, to Annie Isabel, eldest daughter of Frank Hurley, Esq., Municipal Secretary, Delhi.

The Bombay Gazette

MONDAY, JANUARY 1, 1900.

THE Chief Commissioner of the Andaman and Nicobar Islands, Colonel R. C. Temple, the gifted son of our former Governor, recently addressed the Society of Arts on the territories within his Commissionership. It will be remembered that some months since Colonel Temple lectured on the Penal Settlement at Port Blair on the Andamans, of which he is the Superintendent. On this occasion his subject was the long string of islands running down the middle of the Bay of Bengal, and reaching in the south to a point within a hundred miles of Sumatra. The Andaman groups at the extreme north are little more than a hundred miles from the coast of Burmah. The Nicobars lie to the south. The two groups of islands are six hundred miles in length, forty miles being the extreme width. Two outlying islands to the north, the Cocos and Preparis, are administered from Burmah, and, in a manner, connect the Andaman group with that province. That fact has suggested to Colonel Temple the practicability of establishing communication by Marconi's wireless telegraphy from the mainland to the Andamans and the Nicobars, from island to island, southward to Sumatra or to Acheen. By this means Calcutta could learn, four days earlier than is now possible, the formation of cyclones to the south, which in their future course, will move up the Bay of Bengal. The advantage of early information on this head, all important to the shipping interest, has long been evident. Projects and surveys and estimates for connecting the Islands by submarine cables with Burmah and with each other have from time to time been examined and laid aside because of the heavy cost, and also the difficulty of laying the cables. Wireless telegraphy removes the objection as to cost and laying of cables. The Andamans, with the outlying islands on the one side, and the invisible bank on the other, are the tops of submerged mountain ranges, connected with the Asiatic Continent through Burmah, while the Nicobars are the tops of a similar range connected with Sumatra. These mountain ranges were the Himalayas of the great submerged continent which extended from the Bay of Bengal to Madagascar or the southern coast of Africa. The Seychelles, Mauritius, Reunion and Madagascar are remnants of this lost continent. The lecturer did not trouble himself with speculations as to what might have been if that vast region had remained above sea-level; he showed that the string of islands between the coast of Burmah and Sumatra are separated from one another by merely trifling distances. Telegraphic communication can be set up either by the wireless system alone, or in combination with the ordinary method over the islands, the water intervals being bridged without wires. The water spaces in no case exceed seventy miles, ships call at Diamond Island now, at the extreme north of the group, to await orders from Rangoon, Calcutta, and other ports, thence to the Alguado reef, where there is a lighthouse, the distance is only ten miles. The Preparis island, which comes next, is fifty-five miles away, thence to the Cocos islands, forty-five, Landfall island is thirty miles off. From there to Port Blair is a closely connected string of islands which could be connected with Port Blair, a hundred and fifty miles to the south. Then follow a series of islands, not more than twenty-five miles apart, down to the Little Andaman, beyond which is the first of the Nicobars, seventy miles away. The sea-spaces thence till the extreme south of the Great Nicobar is reached, vary from forty to twenty miles. Signor Marconi and other experts inform Colonel Temple that any distance under a hundred miles can be traversed by wireless telegraphy, and fifty-five miles is an easy stretch. To get from the Great Nicobar to Sumatra it would be necessary to traverse sixty miles to Pullo Brasse, and then fifteen miles to Acheen Head, whence communication can be made by land or sea with Singapore or with any other point on the general cable lines. This would give an independent line of telegraph between India and the rest of the world. It would, however, require the co-operation of the Dutch East India Government, which would depend on general political considerations. What is, however, quite feasible without any reference to other Powers is to run a line of wireless telegraph stations down the whole length of the Andamans and Nicobars in direct communication with Diamond Island. Each of these could be made a meteorological reporting station giving the earliest information of the weather conditions in the south of the Bay of Bengal.

Those islands are not themselves often visited by cyclones, but they are within the influence of every one that occurs, and are aware of its existence four days before it visits any part of the coast of India. Colonel Temple does not exaggerate when he affirms that, having regard to the quantity and value of the shipping frequenting the Bay of Bengal and the magnitude of the interests concerned, both as to life and property, the importance of establishing meteorological stations in the islands deserves the serious attention of the commercial communities, both at home and in India. There are also political reasons for placi[illegible] the islands in telegraphic communication [illegible] the rest of the Empire. There are [illegible] splendid harbours which would give she[illegible] an enterprising enemy intent upon [illegible] our commerce. The islands [illegible] annexed on account of the [illegible] practised by the inhabit[illegible] gave an interesting sket[illegible] islands which, lying in [illegible] India and [illegible]

but in 1858, a dangerous recrudescence of piracy made it necessary again to occupy Port Plair to which were consigned the mutineers, deserters, and rebels who survived the troubles of the Mutiny. Its use as a convict settlement was an afterthought. In 1869, a military station and a convict settlement were established in the Nicobars at Nancowry Harbour, to put down wrecking and piracy. This object having been accomplished, the settlement was withdrawn. The climate of the Nicobars is very unhealthy for Europeans, and the numerous foreign missions established there from time to time, were abandoned for this cause. The inhabitants of the two groups of islands are wholly different in race and customs. The same may be said of their geological structure, vegetation, and animal life. The Andamans belong to Burmah, the Nicobars to the Malayan Achipelago. The Nicobarese are a variety of the Malay race, speaking dialects of the Malay language. They are a strong, finely-developed people, living in well-built villages, under recognised chiefs, and obeying customs that have the force of law. They grow vegetables and fruits, and rear pigs and poultry, but they do not grow cereals but obtain them by bartering cocoanuts. They are quite illiterate, but have an extraordinary facility for acquiring languages, every man of importance knowing not only the different dialects of Malay, but being able to express himself in English, Hindustani, Tamil, Burmese, and Chinese. They are lazy and peaceable, not cruel, but under the influence of outsiders from the Archipelago and China, they became inveterate pirates and wreckers, until they were taught better manners by British gunboats.

Colonel Temple dwells upon the complete contrast between these semi-civilised folk, and the nigrito savages of the Andamans. The latter are the relics of a by-gone time; naked, coal-black, tuft-haired pigmies of a physiologically isolated group, unable to count. The nine or ten connected tribes speak mutually unintelligible dialects of an isolated tongue, like each other, but like nothing else in the world. They live in temporary communal huts, in groups, under chiefs, but with ill-developed customs, and without any settled home or habitation. They live on pigs, when they can catch them, turtle, fish and shell-fish, on roots and every fruit that grows wild. They have no ideas of cultivation, or of barter, and practically none of individual property. They have the bright and limited intelligence of children. Though forty years of conciliation have brought the majority of them to treat the British administrators with entire confidence, there are still tribes in the hills, who kill every stranger on sight, whether he is an Andamanese or a foreigner. What Colonel Temple calls the usual seat of war in the Andamans, the country about Port Campbell, furnishes a good example of this murderously suspicious temperament and of the highly civilised expedients by which it is combated. The Burmese and other ticket-of-leave men go into the jungle to trap pigs, so do the Jarawas, one of the recalcitrant tribes. In the hot dry weather, in February and March, the pigs make for the water-holes, where the Burmese come upon them. Out of the jungle darkness arrows fly, and if any one is hit, the hunters run to the settlement for assistance. The wounded Burmans are always killed, and then the Jarawas retire to their fastnesses. They have no ulterior motive, they act simply from an unreasoning fear of the stranger. The authorities organise an expedition of trained Indian police and friendly tribesmen, to look up the Jarawas. When some are caught, they are brought into the settlement where they are well fed and kept until they are thoroughly home sick, they are then laden with presents and sent back to their own people. Unfortunately, said the lecturer, their memories are too short to overcome their distrust of the strangers who surround them. These campaigns are, in their way, amusing. There is an exchange of arrows and spears until some one is hit, when the battle is over as a matter of course. On one occasion, Colonel Temple captured the enemy's camp, while the enemy was capturing his; the enemy had the best of it, for there was more loot in his camp than in theirs. It is only Andamanese who can really follow the wild tribes into their jungle haunts. Some forty miles due west from Fort Campbell, is the North Sentinel, a small square island, covered with forest. The inhabitants murder all strangers at sight, and a shipwrecked crew, few in number, would be certainly massacred. The Commissioner, hearing that some convicts had gone away on a bamboo raft, and knowing that if they were not swept out into the open ocean they must land on the North Sentinel, at once proceeded to that island. On landing, the remains of the raft and the freshly murdered bodies of the runaways were found on the beach. On Colonel Temple's approach the savages made off in such haste that it was impossible to catch them up. Very different are the Malayan inhabitants of the Nicobars. They have no fear of the stranger. They come out in their canoes to meet him, and show the greatest friendliness, clad in all the European clothes they can get, including the English black silk hat, they are ambitious of having English names, and brawny men are proud to call themselves Lady Killer and Sweet Mary. They are born traders and barter cocoanuts, sucking pigs and fish for any odds and ends the sailors may have to spare. The Commissioner, representing the majesty of the British Empire, receives the chiefs, who do homage and receive in return the customary presents which must include China tobacco, Eno's fruit salt, turpentine, coarse castor oil and commissariat rum doled out into [illegible] nut shells for cups. The term "Ca[illegible] highest title known to the [illegible] chiefs are therefore cap[illegible] what puzzled about [illegible] Commissioner [illegible] said: "[illegible] You a[illegible] Engla[illegible]

Secretary, and Mr. F. G. Trevor, Director of Funds, are also made Companions of the Indian Empire. The honor of Knighthood has been conferred upon Mr. Justice Macpherson of the Calcutta High Court, and the Hon. Mr. Venbakan B. Aiyanger, member of the Madras Council. What will give the greatest satisfaction on this side of India is the honour of Knighthood conferred upon a prominent Bombay citizen, Dr. Bhalchandra Krishna. His useful labours in the Bombay Legislative Council, his long and meritorious services as Chairman of the Standing Committee and as President of the Municipal Corporation, and his well-directed zeal and literary activity in making the plague prophylactic popular among the masses of the people, find a fitting recognition in the honour now conferred upon him.

THE province of Lecce has for a long time past been considered as peculiarly indicated from the character of the soil, as well as its climate, for the cultivation of tobacco, and rightly, so as good quality leaves are certainly produced, and the so-called "Lecce" snuff which is sold in small drums, not unlike a diminutive Smyrna fig drum, has long been favourably known to snuff-takers. Consul Cocoto in his last report states that under the preceding governments the cultivation of tobacco was almost free of restriction, but since Italy has become a first-class power the production and sale alike of salt and tobacco has become a Government monopoly, with the result that the plant is grown only under certain restrictions and with the constant surveillance of the Government department to which the monopoly is attached. The enormous increase of late years in the use of the cigarette has rendered it necessary for the monopoly to provide this article in its various varieties in constantly increasing quantities, and some few years back efforts were made to cultivate the form of the tobacco plant grown mostly in Turkey. With this end in view the department sent a quantity of seedling plants to Lecce for experimental purposes, and as the experiment gave favourable results the plant has been gradually introduced in substitution for other qualities which were formerly grown in the district. It appears that one of the principal conditions of success in the growing of this delicate quality of tobacco is that the land be exclusively manured with ovine matter, and on landowners it was especially enjoined that none but sheep dung should be used by them in the cultivation of the "Oriental" tobacco plants confided to them by the department. The result of the crop has, it appears, been disappointing; cigarettes made from the leaves grown in the province of Lecce have proved defective, the tobacco was not aromatic, and would not keep in some cases, which the department attributed to insufficient manuring, or the total absence of manuring, whilst in the case of other parcels, the smell was altogether offensive, which was attributed to the plants having been manured with ordinary farm manure, and not the special manure indicated by the department. Matters have been brought to a head by the department announcing that unless landowners fulfil the conditions imposed on them when accepting the cultivation of the plant for account of the Government, it will become necessary to discontinue the cultivation of Oriental tobaccos in the province. The President of the Chamber of Commerce recently called a meeting, at the county town of Lecce, of the various landowners interested in the cultivation in question, and, after a long discussion, on the proposal of the Mayor of Lecce, a memorial was unanimously adopted by the meeting, attributing the bad results complained of by the department to the fact that the price which the producer receives from the department when grown rendered it quite impossible for ovine manure to be exclusively used, inasmuch as the manure in question was not obtainable in any quantity, there being no inducement held out to rear sheep in the district. The meeting further deliberated that the extension of land now admitted to tobacco cultivation be increased, the prices paid be increased, the classification of the produce to be less rigorous, particularly as regards the "Oriental" qualities, and that the Government institute an ambulatory professorship to further instruct growers as to the best means of growing the tobacco plant. This incident is of recent occurrence, and the result is so far unknown. Consul Cocoto says that it is to be hoped that a compromise of some kind will be arrived at, so that the province shall not lose this most important industry.

WITH to-day's issue we issue our usual complimentary Sheet Almanac.

THE British India steamer Dwarka, Captain J. W Livingstone, which is placed at the disposal of Government by the company, to convey Major-General Macdonald and other officers to South Africa, arrived in Bombay this morning from Karachi. The Dwarka is timed to sail for South Africa on the 4th January and is expected to reach at the Cape on the 19th January. Besides General Macdonald, the following officers will embark:—Major-General Tucher, Major-General Nicholson, Colonel Chamberlain, Lieutenant-Colonel Belfield, Major Lumley, Major Williams, Major Ross, Lieutenant Collen, and Subconductor Asworth.

ASSISTANT SURGEON H. A. LAFOND, of the St. George's Hospital, has been appointed House Surgeon of the Goculdas Tejpal Hospital in place of Mr. Joseph Dias, deceased.

THE two batteries to be sent to the Cape from India will be selected from among the field artillery, as the horse artillery in this country have a different equipment from that of the R.H.A. batteries on the Home establishment. Hence there would be inconuenience due to using more than one kind of [illegible]

horses are placed, as careful nursing and rest is the most important part of the treatment but in any case the horses affected must be a long time before they are fit for work should they recover. The disease appears to have been imported into England from America.

IT is reported that a *Jirga* of chief and headmen will shortly be held at Sibi to decide what punishment is to be inflicted on the Mari clan to which the assassin of the late probationary railway Guard Dicks belonged.

WHILE two police constables and a police Sergeant were bringing some prisioners from the Lahore District, after crossing the river they were attacked by a gang of armed Juts who killed one constable on the spot the other died in hospital. The dacoits took the prisoners (evidently their relations) with them and then attacked a canal darogha and took his horse and clothes. No trace has yet been found of the robbers.

THE prospects of agriculture on the Nilgiris are growing worse daily, and the divisional Tahsildars are kept moving about to gauge the amount of distress. It is feared that all parts of the Nilgiris are affected, and unfortunately the planter cannot come to the relief of the labourer, as he himself is in difficulties owing to bad seasons, low prices, and the adoption by Government of a fixed rate of exchange. Labour continues to be very plentiful and gangs of coolies are being driven away for want of work.

CAPTAIN PARKER, Cantonment Magistrate of Umballa, while on a shooting excursion some little distance from the station, was severely bitten by a mad wolf whilst he was asleep. He goes to Paris immediately.

THERE is no truth whatever in the story circulated by the "Daily Chronicle" that a permanent Russian diplomatic Agency is likely to be established in Kabul.

A PHONGYEE recently appeared in the western part of Upper Burma, raised the peacock flag and gained a number of adherents. This petty demonstration against the British Government was promptly suppressed by a local headman, who collected the villagers, and captured the whole of the "rebels."

THE Imperial Service Cavalry will furnish 400 horses at once for South Africa, and 200 more if required.

SIR TREVOR PLOWDEN, Resident at Hyderabad, will probably take eight months' leave to England in February.

THE Government of India has accepted an offer of the Maharaja of Kashmir of 80 trained battery horses of the Kashmir Imperial Service Troops for despatch to South Africa.

£3,000 from the Mansion House Fund have been devoted to the relief of Indian coolies at Delagoa Bay, Durban and other ports who are sufferers from the war. The majority have been shipped to India.

THE Council of the Asiatic Society of Bengal will hold a conversazione on the occasion of the annual meeting on February 7, and the Viceroy will be invited to attend. Facilities will be afforded to members who desire to exhibit objects of literary, scientific or æsthetic interest. Archbishop Goethals, one of the Vice-Presidents of the Society, has resigned his post, and it is proposed that Major Alcock, I. M. S., should fill the vacancy; Mr. F. H. Holland in that case becoming Honorary Secretary.

AMONG the successful competitors for the Indian Civil Service in the examination of 1898 was Mr. Jotindra Nath Roy, who has now been posted to Madras. He belongs to the well-known zamindari family of Narail in the Jessore District, but is indirectly connected with the North-West Provinces. The founder of the family, Rai Kali Sanker Roy, is well remembered in Benares owing to the part he played in the memorable raid against Gundas undertaken by Mr. Gubbins many years ago. The Roys own extensive properties in Bengal as well as in these Provinces, and it is a sign of the times that a member of so good a family should have chosen the Civil Service for a career. We want men of this stamp, as they will command the respect and confidence of the people in a higher degree than the sons of vakils and petty traders.

THE opening of the Mogal Sarai-Gya Railway takes place early in February. The construction of the Sone bridge has progressed more quicly than was anticipated, and it will be completed next month. By thus deferring the opening of the line for a few weeks the inconvenience of working by a diversion over the Sone will be avoided, while at the same time the permanent-way can be finished without any delay.

SIR MACKWORTH YOUNG's speech at Lahore on Thursday, emphasises the gravity of the agricultural outlook generally. The Lieutenant-Governor declared that Government would see to it that nobody was allowed to die of starvation; but as the custodian of the public purse Government had to be careful to exercise every justifiable economy, and their efforts would therefore have to be limited to the bare saving of life. The truth is that public expenditure in the famine-striken tracts has been growing with alarming rapidity during the last few weeks, and the percentages of population on relief in different districts are extremely high. While assuring that deaths from starvation shall be impossible, it may even be necessary to tighten up the relief system to some extent. In these circumstances the wide scope that exists for the exercise of private charity and benevolence cannot be too strongly emphasised.

GENERAL OTIS reports that 1,800 Spanish prisoners have reached Manila and over 2,000 are on their way there. On the 16th inst., 1,300 of them will be shipped to Spain.

A REUTER telegram from New York says:—The manager of the Yale University athletic team states, that it is the intention of Yale University to challenge Oxford and Cambridge Universities, and that negotiations with that end in view have been opened.

FIVE children lost their lives in a fire which broke out late on Monday night, December 11, in an oil and colour shop in St. George Street, Shadwell. The children were sleeping in a back room, and the fire progressed so rapidly that nothing could be done to save them. A family who lodged on the secon[illegible] escaped with difficulty through a window. [illegible] and house were gutted in a few minutes.

RENEWED rumours have reached [illegible] Japan has checkmated Russia in [illegible] has succeeded in gaining the fri[illegible] the exclusion of Russia. The [illegible] rumour that was so strenuous[illegible] circulated some time [illegible] and a belief [illegible]

TELEGRAMS.

[REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.]

THE WAR IN SOUTH AFRICA.

VOLUNTEER SUCCESS AT DEELFONTEIN.

SEVERAL HUNDRED BOERS CUT OFF FROM THE MAIN BODY AT TUGELA.

LONDON, DEC. 31.

It is announced that a force of volunteers at Deelfontein, twenty-nine miles south of DeAar, dispersed on Christmas Day a party of Boers who were on the railway. No casualties occurred among the volunteers.

A Reuter's message, dated Free camp, Saturday, states that several hundred Boers were cut off from their main body on the south side of the Tugela, owing to the river having suddenly risen.

SICKNESS AMONG TROOPS NORMAL.

Dispatches received from General White state that sickness among the troops is normal, considering the season.

SHELL STRIKES A MESSROOM.

Lieut. A. F. Dalzel, of the Devons, has been killed by a shell striking a messroom. Others were wounded.

INCREASING DISAFFECTION IN CAPE COLONY.

Reports announce that there is increasing disaffection in Cape Colony, but that there is nothing approaching concerted action. The authorities are fully prepared to meet emergencies. The large increase of forces now in the Cape is producing a good effect.

LOYAL NEW ZEALAND.

Colonial volunteers continue enrolling themselves at many centres.

SPEECH BY NEW ZEALAND PREMIER.

The New Zealand Premier, speaking on the war, said that though New Zealand was democratic and might be called socialistic, her imperial patriotism in the present emergency was unsurpassed. Another contingent of troops will sail on the 15th of January, and more men will follow.

New Zealand, continued the Premier, was determined to uphold British prestige.

THE SORTIE FROM MAFEKING.

LONDON, DEC. 30.

A Boer despatch states that the garrison at Mafeking in attacking fort Malopo, lost 109 men and the Boers lost nine.

Reuter, wiring from Pretoria on the 29th, states that three British were captured at Malopo and Lord Cecil and Lord Cavendish Bentinck wounded in the sortie from Mafeking, and that the British losses were very severe.

SEIZURE OF A GERMAN STEAMER.

The German steamer Bundesrath, with three German officers and twenty men on board, all dressed in khaki, has been captured at Delagoa Bay and taken to Durban.

This seizure involves an important question of international law.

The Government is convinced that the Bundesrath has not been seized without ample justification and awaits the judgment of the prize court in the matter.

The owners of the Bundesrath declare there was no contraband on board and have appealed to the German Government, who immediately promised its interposition.

AMERICAN ATTACHE TO THE BOERS.

The United States Government is sending a military attache to the Boers.

ARRANGEMENTS FOR THE WOUNDED IN ACTION.

Doctor Sir William MacCormac, who was present at the battle of Tugela, warmly praises the ambulance and hospital arrangements, especially the system of stretchers instead of ambulance waggons.

SUCCESSFUL BRITISH RECONNAISSANCE.

BOER PATROLS DRIVEN BACK.

A despatch received from Reuter's correspondent, dated Kimberley, 22nd instant, states that a reconnaissance was made that day in a westward direction, driving the Boer patrols along the ridge. The enemy, however, having been reinforced, the British troops returned to Kimberley unharmed.

The operation disclosed the fact that the Boers had three guns and showed their ability to summon reinforcements rapidly.

BRITISH ATTACK BOER FORT AT MALOPO.

A message, dated Pretoria, 26th instant, says that a Boer despatch was received there the previous day from Mafeking, stating that a British force hotly attacked the Boer Fort at Malopo, which, however, was retained.

COMMAND OF THE LONDON IMPERIAL VOLUNTEERS.

It is announced that Colonel Sir Howard Vincent commands the Infantry Battalion of the London Imperial Volunteers.

PRINCE OF WALES AND THE YEOMANRY.

The Prince of Wales has accepted the Honorary Colonelcy of the Imperial Yeomanry.

REPORTED SORTIE FROM LADYSMITH.

[illegible] Times' despatch, dated Chievely 28th, states [illegible]ning of that date and on the previous [illegible]g took place at Ladysmith, and [illegible] General White had made a [illegible]

[illegible]GN CONSULATE.

[illegible]ourenco Marquez, states [illegible]se relations existing [illegible]foreign consulate at [illegible]rsistent rumours [illegible]

A MESSAGE TO THE QUEEN FROM KIMBERLEY.

LONDON, DEC. 31.

Replying to New Year's greetings from the inhabitants of Kimberley, her Majesty the Queen has telegraphed that she is deeply touched and will watch with admiration the determined and gallant defence they are making, though she cannot but regret the unavoidable loss of life.

BOER OPINION OF THE WAR.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, DEC. 30.

The "Indian Daily News" cablegram records an interview with Mr. Winston Churchill, who states that recent successes have made the Boers sanguine of dictating their own terms to the British. At Pretoria he learnt that President Kruger and the leading officials talked seriously of a compromise which would concede Natal, Kimberley, and parts of the Cape to the Transvaal, the war indemnity they intend demanding being twenty millions. He stated that the Boer food-supply is not large, and the tight grip which is being held on all imports at Delagoa Bay is producing scarcity, our attentions there being keenly felt by the Boers.

It is reported that President Steyn's brother, with 800 Free State burghers, refused to remain with the commando and returned to their homes.

The "Times," in a leading article to-day, offers the Nizam and the Maharajah of Gwalior congratulations on their offer of Imperial Service Troops for service in South Africa, describing it as another gratifying indication of the solidarity of the empire.

THE 16TH LANCERS.

The 16th Lancers leave Umballa on the evening of the 1st January. Captain Hambro and Lieutenent Knowles, 15th Hussars, and Lieutenants Kortright and Madden, 3rd Hussars, also Veterinary Lieutenant F. W. Hunt, accompany the regiment to Natal.

BATTERIES AND OFFICERS FOR SOUTH AFRICA.

CALCUTTA, DEC. 31.

Two Batteries of the Royal Horse Artillery are now under orders for South Africa, one from Meerut and the other from Bangalore; a few British officers from Native Cavalry Regiments are also being deputed.

HEAVY FIRING AT LADYSMITH.

THE BOERS AT MODDER RIVER.

ALLAHABAD, DEC. 30.

The *Pioneer's* London correspondent wires London, 30th December:—

The following messages appear in the "Times":—Chievely, 24th December.—Parties of Boers came within three miles of the camp to-day, threatening our watering parties, who are now compelled to go two miles owing to the scarcity of water.

Chievely, 28th December.—Yesterday and to-day heavy firing took place at Ladysmith. General White reported that he had sortied and captured a hill.

Modder River, 28th December.—Information found on the battlefield shows that Cronje employes half his force watching by day and half by night. It is probable that the consequent weariness will prove intolerable, and, with the scarcity of water and the ravages of typhoid, will render the position of the Boers impossible. Their recent fusillades were intended, perhaps, to cover their retirement on Spytfontein.

Lorenzo Marques, 28th December.—The suspicion that the Boer Intelligence Department is in close touch with the Foreign Consulates at Pretoria is confirmed by the fact that Lord Roberts' appointment was generally known in Pretoria on 20th. It directly reached Delagoa from the Transvaal on Friday, [illegible] Consul notorious for his pro-Boer sympathies.

[REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.]

WRECK OF A HAMBURG AMERICAN LINER.

LIFE-BOATS POWERLESS TO ASSIST.

LONDON, DEC. 30.

A Hamburg American Liner, of which the name is at present unknown, went ashore last evening in a heavy gale, off Dungeness. The passengers are in danger, as the life-boats cannot approach the ship.

THE ROYAL MALTA ARTILLERY.

The Royal Malta Artillery goes to Egypt on the 2nd January.

INCREASE IN FRENCH ARMAMENTS.

PARIS, DEC. 29.

The French Government will introduce Bills in the Chamber assigning 120 million francs for the defence of the Coast and Colonies and 400 million for increasing her fleet.

THE DUKE OF CONNAUGHT GOES TO IRELAND.

LONDON, DEC. 30.

H. R. H. the Duke of Connaught has been appointed Commander of the Forces in Ireland.

THE BRITISH REVENUE.

LONDON, DEC. 30.

The British Revenue returns for the quarter show an increase of £954,124 and for the past nine months £4,436,576.

THE WRECK OFF DUNGENESS.

The liner on shore at Dungeness is not one of the Hamburg American line, but a steamer named the Pelotas from Santos to Rotterdam.

The passengers have been saved.

THE NEW YEAR'S HONOURS.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, DEC. 31.

The New Year's Honours List is issued as follows:—

ORDER OF THE STAR OF INDIA.

His Excellency the Grand Master of the Most Exalted Order of the Star of India is pleased to announce that Her Majesty the Queen and Empress of India has been graciously pleased to make the following appointment to the said Order:—

To be C. S. I.—Mr. R. G. Hardy, Commissioner, Lucknow.

ORDER OF THE INDIAN EMPIRE.

His Excellency the Grand Master of the Eminent Order of the Indian Empire is pleased to announce that Her Majesty the Queen and Empress of India has been graciously pleased to make the following appointments to the said Order:—

To be K. C. I. E.—Diwan Bahadur Subramaniya Aiyar, High Court Judge, Madras; and Mr. E. S. Symes, Chief Secretary, Burma Government.

To be C. I. E.—Mr. J. Sturrock, Board of Revenue, Madras; Mr. J. S. Beresford, Public Works Secretary, Punjab; Lieutenant-Colonel M. J. Meade, Political Resident, Persian Gulf; Mr. E. L. Cappel, Acting Commissioner, Southern Division, Bombay; Mr. L. Hare, Magistrate in Bengal; Captain G. O. Roos-Keppel, lately on special duty in Kurrum; Mr. G. M. Harriott, Executive Engineer, Central Provinces; Mr. A. M. Lindsay, Bank of Bengal; Mr. Maung-on-Gaing, Honorary Magistrate, Rangoon; Sardar Muhammad Yakub Ismail, Deputy Collector, Bombay Presidency; Mr. F. G. Trevor, Director of Funds, India Office; Mr. F. W. Smith, Assistant Secretary, India Office; and Rai Bahadur K. D. Datta, Diwan of Cooch Behar Estate.

The honour of Knighthood has been conferred upon Mr. W. Macpherson, Judge, Calcutta High Court; the Hon. Venbakam B. Aiyangar, Member, Madras Council; and Mr. Bhalchandra Krishna Bhatawadekar, of the Bombay Municipality.

The Order of St. John of Jerusalem has been conferred on Lieutenant-Colonel J. S. Wilkins, I. M. S.; Captain H. E. Pritchard, I.S.C., and Captain N. R. Rainier, I. M. S., for plague service.

To be Honorary Serving Sisters of the Order:—Sister Gladys and the Misses Green, M. Harvey, Leslie, and E. E. Hill.

Colonel O. Reudell, Commandant, E. I. Railway Volunteers; and Colonel Oldham, Commandant, Calcutta Volunteers; become Honorary A.-D.-C.s to the Viceroy.

Surgeon-General W. S. Price, A. M. S., becomes Hon. Surgeon to the Viceroy.

NATIVE DISTINCTIONS.

His Excellency the Viceroy has been pleased to confer the following titles:—

The title of Dewan Bahadur has been conferred upon Mr. Ambalal Sakarlal Desai, Chief Justice, Baroda.

The title of Rao Bahadur has been conferred upon Mr. Harischandra Krishna Joshi, of Bombay.

The title of Rao Saheb has been confered upon Mr. Dattatrya Vishnu Bhagvata, Pleader, Berar.

The title of Rai Bahadur has been conferred upon the following:—Mr. Lal Narpraj Sing Deo, Zemindar of Barapli, Central Provinces; Mr. Chandra Kumar Chatterji, Conservator of Forests, Central Provinces; and Pandit Durga Shankar Dube, of Hatta, Central Provinces.

The title of Khan Sahib has been conferred upon Mr. Mirza Muhammad Shirazi, of Bombay.

The title of Rao Sahib has been conferred upon the following:—Mr. Narayan Govind Deshmukh, Chairman, Sholapur Local Board; Mr. Warjiwan [illegible] of Bombay; Mr. Mohanji Pranjiwandas [illegible] Bombay; Mr. [illegible] of Bombay, and Mr. Mancharam Ghelabai, of Surat.

The title of Rai Sahib has been conferred upon Mr. Chandhri Debi Pershad, of Jubbulpore, Central Provinces.

THE NATU BROTHERS' ARRIVAL AT POONA.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

POONA, DEC. 30.

Sirdar Balwantrao Ramchandra and his younger brother Hari Ramchandra Natu alias Tatya Saheb arrived by the Southern Mahratta train from Belgaum. A large number of people, including Sirdar Hari Ramchandra alias Bhausaheb Dhamdhere, Messrs. Kelkar, Patwardhan and others, were present on the platform to receive them. On alighting from the train, both brothers were garlanded, and when they drove away to the city, a large crowd assembled, and as they passed, flowers were thrown on them. They were garlanded profusely. Before going to their home, they visited the temples of Ganpati, in Kasba Rameshwar, and Tulsibag, in Sukerwar Peit. Sweetmeats, pan-supari, and attar were freely distributed, and native music was played before their house. The streets were thronged with people, who hailed them with joy.

DEC. 31.

A meeting of all members of the Orthodox Hindu Religious Sabha was held yesterday at the residence of Shrimant Kashinath Nilkant Khajgewale for the purpose of receiving and welcoming the Natu Brothers on their release. Mr. Krishna Shastri, the president, after welcoming the Natus, Mr. Khajgewale said that he saw the Natus after two years and-a-half. Both the brothers expressed their thankfulness to the British Government for their release. The eldest Natu then thanked the Sabha for the reception. He further said that the amalgamation of the two factions—Shukla and Krishna—in his absence was a matter of great joy to him. He was glad to see that the members of the reform party sympathised in their adverse, which he heartly thanked.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.)

[illegible]ER MOVEMENTS.

PLYMOUTH, DEC. 29.

[illegible]teamer Borneo arrived [illegible]

[illegible]ved.

CALCUTTA RACES.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT).

CALCUTTA, DEC. 30.

AN excellent day's sport was witnessed on Saturday, and there was an excellent attendance, among whom were Lord and Lady Curzon and Lord Sundhurst. Merloolas again proved a failure, starting favourite for the Calcutta Turf Club Cup—one mile six furlongs—and finishing nowhere, the Bombay stable taking first place with Ailie, while Vedette and Gluten were second and third. Cherry and Toxteth did not run. Of the other races the Innovation Handicap and Small Pony Handicap, won respectively by Acme and Lady Yetman were in distinctly quick time.

"Pony Handicap." Rs. 1,600, out of which the second will receive Rs. 300, and the third Rs. 100. A handicap for Arabs and C.-B.'s 14 hands, Australasians 13-3, and other ponies 13-2 and under. Distance—3-4 mile.

Mr J B's Lady Yetman, 8st 12lbs ....Greenhalgh 1
Maharajah of Patiala's Not Yet, 9st 1lbs ....Robinson 2
Mr Sattar's Bandicoot, 9st 12lbs ....Gibbs 3

Betting: 3 to 2 against Bandicoot; 2 to 1 against Lady Yetman; 3 to 1 Not Yet; 7 to 1 Guy Fawkes; and 20 to 1 Tight Rope.

Won by a neck, half length between second and third. Time—1 min. 20 1-5 secs.

"Selling Handiap." Rs. 1,000. A selling handicap for horses entered to be sold for Rs. 1,000. Distance—5 furlongs.

Mr Stewart's Stonehenge, 7st 8lbs ....F Smith 1
Mr Paris's Economy, 8st 1lb ....Dead } Cowell 2
Mr Gal Gregory's Mowis, 8st ....heat. } W White 2

Betting: 4 to 1 each against Beadsman and Economy, 5 to 1 Mowis, 6 to 1 Our Jack, 7 to 1 Cornalla, 8 to 1 each Insolence, Old Gold, Cressey, and Euclid, 10 to 1 each Stonehenge, Ewen, and Trustee, and 14 to 1 Euterne.

Won by a short head. Dead heat for second place, Time—1 min. 4 1-5 secs.

"The Innovation Handicap." Rs. 1,600, out of which the second will receive Rs. 300, and the third Rs. 100. A handicap for ponies. Distance—1 mile.

Col Desaraj Urs' Acme, 7st 2lbs ....Hoyt 1
Mr Paris's Medley, 7st 12lbs ....O'Niel 2
Maj of Jodhpore's Pansy, 8st 3lbs ....W Southall 3

Betting: 2 to 1 each against Bit-o'-Lady and Come-well; 3 to 1 each against Medley and Acme; 4 to 1 Pansy; and 6 to 1 Blue Riband.

Won by a length and a-half; a length between second and third. Time—1min. 48 4-5 secs.

"Chowringhee Plate." Rs. 4,000, out of which the second will receive Rs. 600, and the third Rs. 300. A handicap for horses. Distance—3-4 mile.

Maharajah of Jodhpore's Jolly Friar, 8st. 2lbs H. Taylor 1
Mr. Apcar's Malto, 8st. 1lb............O'Niel 2
Maharajah of Jodhpore's Brave Himyar, 8st. 2lbs W. Southall 3
Mr. Hyde's Kelso, 9st. 10lb............Ebrahim 4

BETTING: 3 to 2 against Heather Honey; 3 to 1 against Tubal Cain II.; 5 to 1 each against Kelso, Carlton II, and Malto; 7 to 1 against Alan; 8 to 7 each Jolly Friar, Brave Himyar and Gaulme; 10 to 1 Spray; and 12 to 1 Rot.

Jolly Friar won by a neck; a head between second and third. Time—1m. 16 2 5 secs.

"The Turf Club Cup." Rs. 4,500 added to a starting sweepstake of Rs. 80. Second will receive Rs. 600, and the third Rs. 300, out of the entire stake. A handicap for horses. Distance—St. Leger Course (1 mile 6 furlongs 132 yards).

Mr. Millward and Aga S. Shah's Ailie, 8st 1lb Ebrahim 1
Mr. Apcar's Vedette, 8st 13lbs............Piper 2
Mr. Dolby's Gluten, 7st 11lbs............F. Smith 3

Also ran:—Burleigh, 7st. 4lbs. (carried 7st. 5lbs.); Up Guards, 9st. 3lbs.; Leonidas, 8st, 8lbs.; Merloolas 8st, 6lbs.; Simon, 7st. 8lbs.; and Messmate, 7st. 7lbs.

Betting: 3 to 1 Merloolas; 4 to 1 each against Up Guards, Leonidas, and Burleigh; 5 to 1 each against Vedette and Simon; 6 to 1 Ailie; 10 to 1 Messmate; and 12 to 1 Gluten.

After a fine race Ailie won by a head; a neck between second and third. Time—3min. 16 2-5secs.

"The Mistletoe Stakes." Rs. 1,500, out of which the second will receive Rs. 300 and the third Rs. 100. A handicap for horses which have not won a race value Rs. 1,500 or upwards since 31st March, 1897. Distance—3-4 mile.

Col Beaver's Tamino, 8st 1lb. ....Ramshaw 1
Mr Lothian's Kitty Lea, 8st 1lbs, ...Cowell 2
Mr Apcar's Havoc, 6st 12lbs. ....O'Niel 3

Betting: 3 to 1 against Redoubt, Kitty Lea and Tamino; and 6 to 1 the rest.

Won by a short head on the post, Havock being three-quarters of a length off for third. Time—1min. 17 2-5 secs.

"The New Year's Plate." Rs. 2,000, out of which the second will receive Rs. 400 and the third Rs. 100. A handicap for horses which have never won a race value Rs. 2,000 or upwards. Distance—R. C.

[illegible] Sahab of Patiala's Pope, 8st 8lbs ....Gibbs 1
[illegible]
Sultan of Johore's Ninepins [illegible]

Betting: 2 to 1 against Pope; 4 to 1 against Ninepins; 6 to 1 Cricklewood; 7 to 1 each against Svengali, Apthorp and Tidal Wave; 10 to 1 De Wilton; and 12 to 1 Marwati.

Won by a length and a-half; two length between second and third. Time—2min. 58secs.

THE GOVERNMENT OF INDIA AND THE FAMINE.

THE Government of India have just addressed a circular letter to the Government of Bombay, the Punjab, and the Central Provinces, as well as the Chief Commissioner of Ajmere and the Resident, Hyderabad, directing attention the great rise in the number of persons receiving famine relief, and asking whether proper precautions and adequate tests are enforced. This action is due to the extraordinary increases in numbers during the current month, about 2 1-2 million people being on the lists in the affected districts, though relief operations are in most provinces still in the preliminary stage. It is noted that if the present rate of progression is mentained, the crowds on relief works will far exceed the record of any previous famine, and will strain not only the finances but also the administrative resources of the Government. These considerations, it is said, impel the Governor-General in Council to invite Local Governments seriously to consider with him whether the principles or the pactice of famine relief has in any pasticular or particulars been imperceptibly relaxed, and whether the extreme readiness which the people have evinced to throw themselves on the charity of the State and to avail themselves of every form of relief, does not require a correspondent strictness on the part of those charged with the duty of administering it. The fact is not overlooked that the circumstnnces of the present drought are in some ways unprecedented and the Governor-General is reluctant to commit himself at all prematurely to the conclusion that exceptionably large numbers mean that aid is being too freely given and that tests and precautions are insufficiently observed; but at all events they are remarkable enough to call for close examination and very serious thought. The system of relief works is then discussed, and the letter concludes in the following terms: "The Governor-General in Council is anxious that his position should not be misunderstood. From the time the rains failed he recognised that famine relief on a very large scale would be necessary, and he fully approved the prompt action taken in the several provinces to organise it. He has the fullest sympathy with the zeal and devotion of the officers who are administering it, and he shares the anxiety of Local Governments that relief shall be made accessible from the outset to the people: but the Famine Relief system, admirable though it is, may have the defects of its qualities. If such defects exist and are not remedied, they will undermine the whole system. It is because the Governor-General in Council is impressed with the imminence of danger, that he asks Local Governments to consider whether greater strictness in enforcing the conditions of relief and tests of distress is not required. In any well considered measures they may take to secure this end, they may rely upon his concurrence and support."

The issue of such a letter is certainly justified; for says the "Pioneer," public expenditure has been [illegible]owing with alarming rapidity, and the percentages [illegible]elief in the various districts are extraordinarily [illegible] In some cases, for instance, 15 per cent. of the [illegible]tion are on relief already, where as the Famine [illegible]sion calculated this percentage as the ma[illegible]ring the worst months of the year. At this [illegible] have half the population on relief by next [illegible]ch case the expenditure would far exceed [illegible]ces which seem now likely to have to be [illegible] are no signs of improvement anywhere [illegible] rains have not fallen. In fact, in [illegible] Presidency practically is now [illegible] gloomier than ever, as [illegible], who pulled through [illegible]end of their resources [illegible] in the Central Pro[illegible]lief works has been [illegible]w to recognise the [illegible]eir thoughts a[illegible]

BANDS IN BATTLES.

AN OBSOLETE FEATURE.

IN battle pictures painted prior to the war of 1870, artists were fond of introducing military bands, whom they depicted as picking their way over the bodies of the dead and wounded in the very thick of the fight, the instrumentalists blowing away to drown the cries of anguish, and the drummers—particularly the bassdrummer—pounding the parchment as if to vie with the roar of the artillery and the crash of the exploding shells. Such incidents were sometimes real, but more often imaginary; for example, the famous tableau portraying the meeting between Wellington and Blucher contains a mounted Hussar band, who are represented as blaring forth a triumphal march in honour of the occasion, whereas the introduction of this highly effective group is proved to have been an artistic liberty pure and simple. That there was, however, one British cavalry band present at the battle of Waterloo may be deduced from the fact that a bass drum, emblazoned with the Royal Arms and bearing the inscription "VII. Queen's Own Hussars," was found by a Belgian gentleman on the field, and taken away by him as a momento of the day. After his death it was given by his son to the local band at Boondael, where it probably played a conspicuous part in many a village fete, from whose possession it passed into the hands of Messrs. Mahillon and Co., who sent it to the Royal Military Exhibition of 1890. However, in furnishing a brief connected narrative dealing with the presence of bands in battles, it will first of all be necessary to explain how comparatively modern a thing military music really is. The blare, the crash, and the rousing suggestiveness associated with martial instrumentation were quite unknown to Western Europe before the beginning of the eighteenth century, at which period Frederick II. of Prussia received as a present from the Sultan of Turkey a complete Janissary band. The characteristic instruments of those semibarbarous troops were cymbals, triangles, and bells, besides a fine variety of drums. The procedure of the performers themselves was as follows: as near to the fighting line as possible the bandmaster would plant a pole surmounted by a crescent, and decorated with one or more horsetails, according to his pasha's rank. Round this standard the instrumentalists would gather, and then the melody instruments, consisting of zurnas—hard reed instruments with cup-shaped mouthpieces—would start off with a sustained penetrating squeal, the accompaniment being supplied by the remainder of the band shaking and clashing the percussion, while the kettledrums, tenor drums, and bass drums beat the time.

As the Asiatic performers in Frederick II.'s imported contingent died off their places were taken by Prussian reed and brass instrumentalists, with the result that it was then for the first time discovered how well the latter blended with the percussion. This accordingly was the genesis of the modern military band. For many years, however, Prussia was the only nation that conducted its martial music on these lines, for in other armies the few bands which existed were composed of oboes, clarionets, horns, and bassoons, without any percussion accompaniment.

OUR MARTIAL MUSIC.

In the British army, the Guards bands, first introduced in 1685, were constituted on the non-percussion model down to so late a period as 100, in which year, owing to a question of discipline, the Duke of York sent over from Germany a full band of twenty-four instrumentalists, equipped with clarionets, oboes, trumpets, trombones, and serpents, together with a staff of coloured men to play the cymbals "tambours de basque," and to carry a crescent, or as it was vulgarly termed, a "Jingling Johnny," as the standard of the band. Hitherto, it should be added, the three regiments of Foot Guards had been the only corps permitted to own bands, but shortly after this important innovation the War Office granted permission to regiments of the line to raise bands, provided that the pay of a professional instructor and the cost of the instruments should be borne by the officers of each corps. These bands were rarely, if ever, taken on active service; and therefore the regiments as a rule marched to the music of the drums and fifes, or, in the case of the Highlanders, to the bagpipes. Accordingly, during the Napoleonic wars it appears to be extremely doubtful if any of the British regiments engaged were played on to victory in the field itself. On the other hand, however, the French armies were everywhere accompanied by magnificent bands, each consisting of as many as one hundred performers, who did undoubtedly animate the men with then stirring strains and who, still playing in their organized units, ventured as near to the fighting line as possible.

In the Crimea, the British, French, and Turkish armies were accompanied by their bands; but, in the case of our own troops at least, the bandsmen, on arriving at the front, appear to have discarded their instruments and taken their place in the ranks as active combatants. Certain it is that at the close of the campaign the Government determined upon the entire reconstruction of the band system of our army, a circumstance probably prompted by the split-up of the bands which the war had occasioned.

IN 1864 AND ONWARDS.

The Schleswig-Holstein campaign of 1864 was marked by an incident recalling the French bands at the commencement of the century. At the storming of the Duppel redoubts by the Prussians the storming parties were played to their respective redoubts, right through the zone of fire, by the stirring music of the "Preussenlied." Again, on seeing that victory was his, the *Te Deum* ordered up the massed bands to play a Te Deum. "In the broad ditch to the rear of Fort Number 4," wrote Dr. Russell, "the bands of four regiments had established themselves, and while the cannons were thundering close behind them, they played a chorale for the day's success. The effect was striking, and the grouping of the troops and of the musicians, with their smart uniforms and bright instruments, standing in the deep trench against the shell-battered earthwork, and by palisades riven and shattered and shivered by shot, was most picturesque." Nevertheless, the experiment was not repeated by the victors in either the Austrian or French campaign. In each, it is true, their full band accompanied every Prussian and Saxon regiment while on the march, but once the fighting had begun the musicians were converted into ambulance-men *pro tem*, or attached themselves to the bearer companies. Accordingly, we have to wait for the Russo-Turkish War of 1877 before finding military bands again bringing their influence to bear as an incentive to discipline and heroism. Skobeleff was the general who utilized them with this object; and the occasion arose out of one of those bloody fights round Plevna, when the flower of the Russian infantry had been driven from their parallels with terrible slaughter. To retrieve the fortunes of the day appeared hopeless, for the men were thoroughly cowed, and hung back when rallied by their officers. At this crisis, the celebrated general remembered the bands of the Imperial Guard standing idle in the rear, and were hastily summoned. Soon the strains of the Russian National Anthem burst forth above the rattle, of the Turkish musketry and the scream of their shrapnel, and simultaneously the spirit of the disheartened assailants underwent a startling transformation. They plucked up courage again, responded cheerfully to the word of command, and finally succeeded in hurling the enemy back from the position he had won.

THE LAST BANDS IN BATTLE.

The short though sanguinary campaign between Burgaria and Servia in the autumn of 1885, witnessed the last instance of the employment of bands during active hostilities; and here, too, the example set by Skobela was pushed to a truly startling extreme. The third day of the battle of Slivnica found the Servians apparently impregnably posted on the steep hills in the neighbourhood of Dragoman. Nothing daunted, however, the brave Bulgarians formed for frontal attack, and General Bendereff issued the extraordinary order that every battalion of infantry would be not only accompanied, but headed, by its band playing the "Djumi Maritza, the national air. Accordingly, the charging battalions toiled up the ascent in this formation, the bands never ceasing playing for one instant. A German officer, attached to the staff of Prince Alexander of Battenberg, in recording his experiences, states that the progress of each unit could be easily followed by the crescendo and diminuendo of the music. In the most exposed places the air became thin and ragged, and the rattle of the bullets on the brass instruments was plainly audible from the valley below. Then, when the crest was reached, and the Servians broke and fled, the "Djumi Maritza" swelled forth again in victorious volume. Strange to relate, though, the casualties among the musicians were nothing like as serious as one would have expected.

Since 1857, when the "Queen's Regulations" have laid down that bandsmen are to be effective as soldiers, to be perfectly drilled and to be liable to serve in the ranks on any emergency, the bands of British regiments have discarded all musical responsibilities when accompanying their units on active service. But there is one comparatively recent instance—it is the last on record—of a British military band finding themselves in action with their instruments about them. At the present juncture, the engagement at Brokhorst Spruit, on December 20 1880, possesses peculiar significance, and the details of that treacherous [illegible] are, alas! too famili[illegible] Therefore, it [illegible]

SPORT IN ENGLAND.

HUNTING AND SHOOTING.

THE FOOTBALL SEASON.

YACHT RACING.

LONDON, DEC. 15.

THE soft, mild days of November have passed away, and a touch of winter is in the air. It is e[illegible] possible that a white Christmas may be in store, and should anything so unusual arrive its very rarity should hinder fox-hunters from complaining. But surely no one need grumble at a brief spell of hard weather. A rest is good alike for hounds, horses, and hunt servants, and as many men who hunt regularly are also keen about grouse-shooting, they can lay the flattering unction to their souls that, while their horses are "eating their heads off," the grouse moors are profiting; for the welfare of the red grouse is promoted by frosty weather. In the meantime, the going is in capital order, softened by the rain and wet fogs that prevailed last week. November, 1899, will long be remembered for the consistently good sport enjoyed throughout the month. It flagged a little towards the close. Scent became less reliable, but there was still no fair cause for complaint. A good many accidents, some of which entailed serious consequences, occurred last month. The risks of the hunting field are always more in evidence during November than they are later in the season. Fences and ditches are apt to be blind, so he who would ride to hounds without a leader must of necessity take chances. Despite its dangers, hunting in November has special attractions for those who can appreciate the merits of hounds equally with the thrilling pleasure of riding to them at the best pace of which a good hunter is capable. The renewal of one's favourite sport, as the season recurs, must ever revive his affection for it, and although, as years press more heavily, he may, with regret and longing, yield to younger men that place in the front flight that once was the aim of his keenest ambition; he may perhaps find stronger appreciation for the varying chances of pursuit. Unambitious of holding a place in the van, he can note how the body of the pack flash over the scent—in that old pasture where the sheep are. But a feather—steadying to a deeper note—from old Ravager recalls them, and our friend is not unmindful of the merit of that staunch hound's performance; nor will he withhold a meed of praise for the scientific cast by which, when in difficulties, the huntsman regained the line. When the age of daring prowess is passed a man may still enjoy fox-hunting, and with it such health and vigour as scarcely betray the number of years that have passed since he first "played the game," and which are hardly to be gained in more sedentary pursuits. Truly, Surtees was not far wrong when he caused his favourite character to remark, "Hunting is the sport of kings."

Sir Gilbert Greenall was in command of the Belvoir on Friday, when a large gathering attended the meet at Sir George Whichcote's place, Aswarby Park Needless to say, the home woods held plenty of foxes, but hounds could do little with them, as there was very little scent. So the forenoon passed in uninteresting fashion, and, scarcely hoping for any improvement, a good many of the field went home. But "everything comes to him who waits," and on this particular occasion a good run fell to the share of those who remained. At Osbournby hilltop hounds found their fox, and right fiercely they ran him past the village and away across the fine line of country that lies towards Aunsby. Then for a time the pack were more or less in difficulties; but, hunting out the line steadily, they gradually got on better terms, and, going on towards Culverthorpe they seemed to be running for blood. Their efforts, however, were not destined to be rewarded, for the fox went to ground just in time to save his brush. A thick fog enveloped the country on Tuesday when these hounds came to Ancaster, famed for its Roman camp. The company included the Master and Mr. Greenall, the Marquess of Exeter, Mr. Ellison, Mr. Royds, Sir Thomas and Miss Whichcote, Colonel Theobald, Colonel Parker, Mr. and Mrs. Montague Thorold, and Captain Rennie. It was late in the afternoon before any sport worth mentioning was obtained. The new covert at Ranceby provided a fox, and hounds raced away in great style past the High Wood and on by Cranwell Lodge to Byard's Leap. The gathering darkness, however, rendered it necessary to whip them off after a capital run lasting half an hour, which, coming unexpectedly, was all the more enjoyable. On Wednesday Buckminster was the fixture, and a good hunting run of one hour and a half's duration was obtained.

Followers of the South Cheshire were treated to rare good sport on Friday, when the meet was at Wrenbury, and Wrenbury Mosses was the first draw. That famous covert responded at once with a stout fox, and merrily hounds bore away over a good line towards Cholmondeley. Up to that point the pace was a cracker, but thereabouts a check occurred, and although hounds again hit off the track of their fox they could not quite get on terms, and he escaped. The same covert supplied yet another fox, which got to ground after a short but spirited gallop, and then from Baddily a good hunting run was enjoyed for about an hour. On Wednesday, I hear, there was a great run with the Ledbury. Starting from Eversbatch Coppice, hounds ran for an hour and twenty minutes over rather a stiff country, and in the event rolled over their fox in the open. The distance as hounds ran must have been fully twelve miles, and of a large field only about half-a-dozen saw the finish.

The season of covert-shooting is still in full swing, and it cannot be said that any very important results have been achieved. There has not, for instance, been anything to compare with the prodigious bag compiled by Lord Carnarvon's party at Highclere some four or five years ago. The total for three days' shooting was nearly 11,000 head, of which more than one-half were pheasants, and six guns were engaged. As this is the heaviest score ever made in English coverts, it may be interesting to recall the names of the six shooters; the party consisted of the Princes Victor and Frederick Dhuleep Singh, Lords de Grey, Ashburton, and Carnarvon, and Mr. H. Champlin. Much has been made of the German Emperor's skill with the gun, which is considered altogether remarkable because he is practically restricted to the use of one arm. As a matter of fact, it is not unusual to find one-armed men who are good shots. We knew of a country gentleman who lost his right arm in middle life as the result of an accident, and thereafter developed into a first-rate shot and a most expert salmon fisher. Such cases go to disprove the commonly accepted theory that much of a shooter's success depends upon the full extension of the left arm. The idea is, we presume, that the forward grip of the left hand steadies at once the barrels and the aim, but it seems to be contradicted by actual experience. Among shooting parties held recently was one at Heythrop Park, the residence in Oxfordshire of Mr. Albert Brassey, M.P., the popular Master of the Heythrop. There was shooting on five days, and about 1,800 head of game were killed, of which more than one-half were pheasants. Lord Ellesmere, also, has been entertaining both at Worsley Hall, his Lancashire seat, and at Stetchworth Park, in Cambridgeshire. At Worsly 4,600 head were killed in three days, and the game included 150 wild duck and a dozen woodcock, the balance being made up of pheasants and some hares and rabbits.

This frost will rejoice the hearts of wild-fowlers, who have met with very little success during the past three years. Since this sport acquired so much popularity the birds have become far less numerous. At those places round our coasts which, in former years, the fowl used to frequent in enormous quantities, comparatively few are now to be seen, and these are wary and difficult of approach. And this is not altogether surprising when we remember that a score of men now carry guns for one that did so half a century ago, and that punts have multiplied in similar proportion. A man needs to be uncommonly strong and hardy to pursue punt gunning without endangering his health. For the sport is at its best when the elements are in their most wintry mood. When all the land is bound in frost and [illegible] with a thick mantle of snow, when [illegible] wind blows from the north [illegible] in his element. F[illegible]

[illegible]rd.

long since become insensible to all feeling: he is, in short, perished with the cold. But the keen excitement of pursuit renders him oblivious to such trifling matters, and at last the anxious moment arrives when the fatal distance is nearly reached. The fowl seem uneasy, beginning to draw closer together, and the shooter is in a fever of anxiety lest they should take wing before he can get in a shot on the water. The report of the great gun booms out, and with much splashing and scattering and flapping of wings the fowl take flight, to receive the contents of another barrel ere they can get under way. The sea is strewn with dead and dying waterfowl, and catching up the "cripple-stopper"—the term applied by wildfowlers to shoulder guns—the happy shooter gives chase to the winged birds which splutter across the surface of the water.

The cold spell will also serve to bring in the woodcock, which, like the wild fowl, have been scarce during the last three years. A very fair bag was, however, made the other day at Baron's Court, the Duke of Abercorn's Irish residednce, near Newtown-Stewart. The total of about 1,100 head included sixty-three cock, and as there had been no cold whether before the coverts were shot this was not a bad performance. Excellent 'cock-shooting is to be obtained on the western slopes of the Hebridean Islands, as also on some parts of the mainland coast. The peculiarity of the shooting is that it is by no means confined to the coverts. The birds are often flushed on rough, bracken-grown hillsides, and in such places they offer far easier marks than when they rise in the woodlands. The woodcock very quickly attains its full speed of flight, and this fact, combined with its dexterity in steering among trees, has gained it a reputation as being a most awkward bird to hit. But in the open it presents no great difficulty to the gunner, and its flight is perhaps less puzzling than that of the snipe. We have always held that, provided a man has a fairly good eye, success in shooting different varieties of game birds is merely a matter of practice. He may, for instance, have thoroughly mastered the art of bringing down tall, rocketing pheasants, but on the first occasion of his attempting to kill driven grouse or partridges, or at his first essay in snipe-shooting, he is almost certain to meet with signal failure.

The close season for grouse, black game, and ptarmigan began last week, and so far as the moors are concerned the present wintry weather is all in their favour. A spell of sharp frost kills off weakly or wounded birds, which might otherwise survive until the spring to produce unhealthy offspring, and hardens the condition of the strong ones. Grouse-shooting in Scotland was quite first-rate last season, excepting always a few unlucky districts, and a gratifying feature was the almost entire absence of desease. Black game are declining in numbers, and will probably continue to do so as long as the annual close time remains unaltered.

The brilliant record of Sheffield United is still unblemished by a defeat in the first division League Competition. On Saturday at Sheffield they had Stock for opponents, and they won after a keen and interesting game by a goal to nothing. The course of Saturday's results, moreover, served to strengthen the position of Sheffield United at the head of the League, for Aston Villa could do no more than draw with Notts Forest in a hard game at Birmingham. And so the United have again a lead of four points over Aston Villa. The latter's most dangerous opponents for the second position have hitherto been Sunderland; but Sunderland were unexpectedly beaten at Manchester, and the loss of two points left them still six behind the Villa, with three matches in hand. Bury are doing well, and their excellent win against Everton gives them a capital record for fourth place. Preston North End and Notts County show little signs of improvement. The following table indicates the position of the first division League clubs up to date:—

	Played.	Won.	Drawn.	Lost.	Goals. For.	Goals. Agst.	Pts.
Sheffield United	17	12	5	0	35	12	29
Aston Villa	17	11	3	3	40	17	25
Sunderland	14	9	1	4	22	10	19
Bury	14	8	2	4	24	19	18
Stoke	16	8	2	6	20	19	18
Wolverhampton Wanderers	14	6	5	3	21	15	17
Notts Forest	14	6	4	4	25	22	16
Manchester City	14	7	1	6	28	19	15
Newcastle United	14	5	4	5	20	12	14
West Bromwich Albion	15	6	2	7	18	24	14
Derby County	13	5	2	6	16	17	12
Burnley	15	5	2	8	14	25	12
Everton	14	4	3	7	17	22	11
Blackburn Rover	13	5	0	8	20	25	10
Liverpool	16	3	4	9	18	27	10
Notts County	16	3	3	10	21	40	9
Glossop	13	2	4	7	13	29	8
Preston North End	15	2	3	10	9	27	7

A meeting of the Council of the National Skating Association was held on Thursday at Niagara, when, in addition to the ordinary business, reports were presented as to the condition of the ice in various parts of the country. It was stated that in the afternoon one of the lakes at the Welsh Harp was frozen over. As of late years, it has not been possible to flood Swavesey, and therefore that space will not be available during the present frost, although the association are still tenants. Mr. Mott wired from Littleport that he had got a good sheet of ice, and proposed to bring off his challenge cup race to-morrow (Saturday). The association under these circumstances are in treaty with him to decide the British Championships at Littleport on Monday and Tuesday. The secretary reported that the figure department held elected Mr. H. E. Vandervell chairman, and Dr. G. H. Fowler, hon. secretary. The speed department appointments were: London Centre; Chairman, Mr. G. T. B. Cobbet; hon. secretary, Mr. H. Ellington; Fen Department, Chairman; Dr. George Cunningham, hon. secretary; and Mr. Newton Digby. The selection committee agreed to the same arrangement for venues of races as last year.

In introducing the system of points competition to the Clyde, the Royal Western Yacht Club made a move which has already done much good to the sport, and promises to do still more in the future. In the first year of these competitions—two seasons ago—there was only one prize, and it was offered to the yacht of the 23·30 ft. class which scored the best aggregate of points over the season's sailing. So interesting was the competition for this prize, says the "Yachting," World, that a member of the Clyde Corinthian Club offered a trophy to be sailed for on similar conditions by the boats of the 19·24 ft. class. It has just been arranged to have a further extension of the principle next season, for the Royal Western Club has resolved to offer a points prize for competition by the yachts of the Clyde one-design 20-ton class. There will be at least seven yachts eligible for the competition for this prize next season, and as the honours in the one-design class go round fairly well, a close and interesting competition should result. The conditions will be similar to those which govern the other competitions—one point being given for every boat beaten in a race. The Royal Western will also offer a points prize for the 23-footers next year, and the Clyde Corinthian will doubtless do a similar service to the 19·24 ft. class.

CEYLON TEA AND THE RUSSIAN MARKET.

EFFORTS are now being made to establish a direct trade in Ceylon tea with the Russian market. Latterly Russia has been taking a great deal of Ceylon tea, and, during the current year, out of a total estimated consumption of tea in Russia of 1[illegible] million lbs. Ceylon accounts for no less than 14 million lbs. One of the main reasons for this Muscovite patronage of Ceylon tea is the failure of the tea industry in China, and the consequent inability of the Russians to procure in sufficient quantities the tea to which they had hitherto been partial. It is also confidently stated that Ceylon tea finds favour with the Russians on its own merits; and has good prospects on the Russian market, if it can be obtained at reasonable prices; and it is said that if Russia really takes to Ceylon tea its requirements alone would cause it to purchase the whole of the Ceylon crops. Russian buyers however, are now complaining that they cannot obtain sufficient quantities in Ceylon; and, owing to their uncertainty about being able to purchase [illegible]ounts they want, they have hitherto been [illegible] their orders, and have [illegible] to the London market [illegible] Ceylon plant[illegible]

DISCIPLINE ON ACTIVE SERVICE.

THE PROVOST-MARSHAL AND HIS DUTIES.

IN reading through the various appointments on the staff of a division mobilised for active service, the ordinary civilian has, probably, but a faint idea as to what the title "provost-marshal" means, or what duties the post carries with it. Briefly put, a provost-marshal is an official appointed only abroad and on active service, to superintend the preservation of order, and to be, as it were, the military police officer of any camp or district. He has powers to arrest and detain for trial persons "subject to military law," and this term on active service includes all camp followers, sutlers, and bearers, and to carry into execution punishments to be inflicted in pursuance of a court-martial; but since the passing of the Army Act of 1881, he may no longer inflict any punishment of his own authority. The office of provost-marshal is a very ancient, and we may add, an indispensable one in all civilised armies. In rougher days, when hangings, shootings, and floggings were daily occurrences with an army in the field, he who fulfilled it required to be of cold-blooded nature. In our own army the provost-marshal was, until 1829, appointed by the general, and exercised his powers without any statutory authority, and the appointment could only be justified legally as being made under the sovereign's prerogative to govern the army in time of war in places out of his dominions. Considerable doubt must have existed as to the existence of the power, and, consequently, as to the legality of the provost-marshal's acts; and a correspondence took place between the Duke of Wellington and the Government on the subject during the Peninsular War. In 1829, the Article of War respecting the provost-marhal was inserted and gave legal recognition, and—if it was within the powers of the Articles—legal sanction to the appointment and powers of the provost-marshal; while, again these powers were considerably curtailed in 1879 by the Act of that year.

THE CONTROL OF THE CAMP FOLLOWERS.

The "Queen's Regulations" now lay down that a provost-marshal must be a commissioned officer, and that the principal provost-marhal of a force on active service in the field should, if possible, be a field officer. In the army corps despatched to South Africa, a provost-mashal, of the rank of captain, has been appointed to each division, and he, should circumstances require it, will be further provided with an assistant, either a selected officer, or non-commissioned officer. To carry out his duties, the provost-marshal has at his beck and call a full complement of military police, mounted and foot, who, in the present circumstances will be drawn both from the special departmental corps of the name—of whom a strong draft have been sent out from Aldershot—and from non-commissioned officers and men of good character volunteering for the job. On active service, the general duties of a provost-marshal are of an arduous and important character, in that he is responsible for the maintenance of good order, not only among the disciplined troops, but among the shoal of nondescripts, who spring up like tares, to follow an army in the field under the name of camp followers. Indeed, where the disciplining of the latter is concerned, the provost-marshal's quarters become, so to speak, the Scotland Yard of the force. It is, for instance, among these gentry that spies conceal themselves, and, therefore, individuals of doubtful antecedents have to be hauled up and examined here. Finally, there is one special vice peculiar to the lowest type of camp follower, and against which the provost-marshal has to take strenuous precautions. First, in the hour of victory, his tendency to sneak out and loot from the dead and wounded; second, in the hour of reverse, his inclination to cut and run with everything he can lay his hands upon.

CAPITAL OFFENCES.

Turning from the peculiar duties of the provost-marshal and his assistants, attention may be drawn to the important distinction—an integral factor of field discipline—which is made by the Army Act, in that certain offences are punishable more severely when committed on active service, than at other times. A sentinel, for example, found asleep or drunk on his post, while on active service, would be liable to suffer death if the character and circumstances were sufficiently grave, while if he were not on active service he could at the utmost be sentenced to imprisonment. Other offences punishable by the death-penalty when committed on active service, either by officer or soldier, are as follows:—(a) Leaving commanding officer to go in search of plunder; (b) without orders from the superior officer, leaving a guard, picquet, patrol, or post; (c) forcing [illegible] for the protection of life or property; or (d) forcing or striking a sentinel; (e) impeding or refusing to assist the provost-marshal; (f) committing any offence against the property or person of any inhabitant or resident in the country in which he is serving; (g) breaking into any house in search of plunder; (h) by discharging firearms, making signals, using words, or by any means whatever, intentionally occasioning false alarms in action, on the march, or in the field; (i) treacherously revealing the parole, watchword, or countersign; and (j) irregularly detaining or appropriating any provisions or supplies proceeding to the forces. It should be added that the negligent committal of the offences contained in (h) and (i) are provided for in a separate section; and officer being liable to be cashiered, a soldier to suffer imprisonment.

"DRUM-HEAD COURT-MARTIAL."

How are grave offences tried on active service? We know that the offender is apprehended by the provost-marshal, but what happens afterwards? Now, there is a very popular fallacy that tells of the existence of a form of military trial known as a "drum-head court-martial," which the "man in the street" believes to be peculiarly addicted to trying a pisoner one minute and shooting him the next. But the so-called "drum-head court-martial" is a figment entirely of transpontine melodrama, whose lithographic posters always depict the sitting as taking place by night (moonlight preferred), and with proceedings abruptly terminating by the bursting of a shell. There is no such thing as a "drum-head court-martial," but on active service there is a court-martial of an exceptional kind, termed a field general court-martial. This court has the same power as a general court-martial, which can only be convened by warrant from Her Majesty, including the power of trying an officer. It is convened in an exceptional way (no warrant being required), and is subject to exceptional rules, under which the procedure is of a more summary character than that of an ordinary court-martial. A field general court-martial can only be summoned on active service for the trial of grave offences which it is not practicable, with due regard to the public service, to try by an ordinary general court-martial. It must consist of not fewer than three officers, unless the convening officer is of opinion that three are not available, in which case it may consist of two; but in the latter case it cannot award any sentence exceeding imprisonment or summary punishment. A sentence of death requires the concurrence of all the members. The provost-marshal or his assistant must not be appointed a member of the court, but the proceedings of the trial may be carried on without any writing, except that some brief note of the case—such as the name of the offender, the offence, finding, sentence, &c.,—should be made by the provost-marshal.

SUMMARY PUNISHMENT.

The "summary punishment" alluded to is the form of restraint imposed by the exigencies of active service in lieu of imprisonment with hard labour, and to it a field-general court-martial may sentence a prisoner for a period not exceeding three months. It consists of Field Imprisonments No. 1 and No. 2. In the first an offender may be kept in irons, and when in irons he may be attached for a period not exceeding two hours in any one day to a fixed object so that he must remain in a fixed position; but he must not be so attached during more than twenty-one days in all. In the second the offender is to be kept in irons to prevent his escape, but is not liable to undergo the "fixed position" ordeal. Non-commissioned officers cannot be sentenced to summary punishment, which is only inflicted on private soldiers or camp followers for aggravated offences of a disgraceful nature, and when there is no possible means of substituting imprisonment for the same.—*Daily Graphic.*

VALUABLE DISCOVERY FOR THE HAIR.—If your hair is turning grey or white, or falling off, use "The [illegible]ger," for it "will positively [illegible] White hair" to its [illegible] disagreeable

BRITISH TRADE WITH CHINA.

THE monthly dinner and debate of the Article Club was held in the Queen's Hall, on the 7th ult., Sir Chih-chen Lofengluh, the Chinese Minister, in the chair. His Excellency, in introducing the subject for debate, viz., "The Development of British Trade with China," said:—The subject of debate has been exhaustively and ably discussed on several occasions, by persons most qualified to do so, from their point of view; so the only way for me to open it to-night is to regard the question from a Chinese point of view. I remember, in a social gathering, not long ago, a particular European friend of mine remarked to me that the Chinese Empire is rather a magnetic one. I fully concur with him, and trust that the immense magnet will always attract to itself the European and American intelligence and capital for the development of our natural resources.

A MINISTRY OF COMMERCE IN PEKIN.

In order to make Chinese enterprises attractive, continued Sir Chih-chen, China must as far as possible remove obstacles and afford security for investment. As a *quid pro quo* China would expect her proper retruns of profits and taxes. With a view to securing that return there had just been created a special Ministry of Commerce, to be established in Pekin, and thus for the first time in six thousand years commerce was to be represented in the Cabinet of his country. Such an appointment was an entirely new departure in the history of China, the nearest approach hitherto being the appointment of ex-officio superintendents of trade for north and south China. The Chinese Government had thus shown that they were keenly sensible to the importance of doing what they could to assist the commercial views of the Great Powers; and he felt he must congratulate the nation enjoying by far the highest share of Chinese trade, as well as his own Government, which had appointed a most loyal and enlightened statesman to the post, his Excellency Li—to a post which would be productive of much good. China had found that mutual support and sympathy had been more easily secured when people thoroughly understood each other.

THE ENGLISH SHOULD LEARN CHINESE.

The best keys to open our heart and mind (remarked his Excellency) are the language and literature. In my country, I am glad to say that English schools are daily on the increase; in Shanghai, and in the Yangtze Valley, I may safely say there are more than four thousand Anglo-Chinese scholars and English speakers, and if we take the whole Empire together, I daresay there are no fewer than ten thousand. In literature we had formerly only European technical works translated into Chinese, but nowadays European works on philosophy as well as novels from Huxley's "Evolution" and "Ethics" down to Alexander Dumas's "Lady with the Camelias," translated into Chinese, could be easily obtained anywhere in China. In this country, I have been happy to find that the chairs of our language and literature in London, Oxford, and Cambridge have been invariably filled by the most capable men, and still more happy to learn that you have decided to create two new chairs, one in London and one in Manchester, to enable people to learn Chinese, not only to become sinologues, but also for all practical purposes. Before long we shall see all young English merchants and engineers proceeding to the Far East with as good a knowledge of the native tongue as possessed by those gentlemen in the Consular or Customs Service; they will thus find they are not handicapped by their colleagues of other nationalities. The only advice that I would give to you in acquiring our Chinese is not to teach the Chinese how to teach their own language; you have to treat Chinese just as one of your own European tongues, so that your merchants and engineers will prove themselves just as capable of holding their own in the days of competition as they were in the old days of monopoly. By the mutual knowledge of our language the producers and consumers and sellers and buyers can be brought more closely together.

INDUSTRIAL EXHIBITIONS IN ENGLAND AND CHINA.

Sir Chih-chen said he would suggest permanent exhibitions of British and Chinese industrial and agricultural products in the commercial centres of the two countries. In the tour which he had already partly made and was going to complete he had three objects in view. He wished to know what the British were manufacturing for sale, and how they made their industries pay. He began with steel and iron, and noticed how the works were localised. If the same system were followed in the Far East it would be a miracle if it did not pay. Railways were of great use, transporting travellers and goods and multiplying the trades and employments of the people. He was glad to think that soon China would have 6,000 miles of track—provided the syndicates carried out their work as promised. Mining went hand in hand with railways, and he hoped those who had mining concessions would turn them to good account.

NEW WANTS.

The second object of his tour was to create new wants for the people of China. In the old days when telegraphs and telephones, and [illegible] were unknown, the Chinese did not feel the want of them, but as soon as they knew their use they became indispensable. A friend of his in China said that everything European had a charm, like opium or morphia, and that once it was tasted there was a craving for it. He believed there were still many things in Europe which could be introduced into China, and for which the people there would soon have a craving, but without the bad after-effects of narcotics. Then he wanted to establish industries in China. Some people thought that would make the Chinese independent. That was a mistake. The more China started her own industries the more British trade in China would develop. In Tientsin, in his own office, his lithography was done by a foreign firm. He started a printing office of his own, and had to buy stones, leather, ink, cloth, chemicals, and so on. The capabilities of foreign trade with the Far East were £1 per head of the population that meant £350,000 a year, in which British trade would have a predominant part.

THE FRENCH COLONIES AND NAVY.

M. DECRAIS replied in the Chamber on Monday to the speeches on the colonial estimates. He began by stating that the defences of the colonies were under the constant consideration of the Government, and that a technical and financial programme would shortly be submitted. As to the criticisms on colonial policy, he agreed with his colleague, M. Delcasse, that a sort of turning point had been arrived at. The period of conquest and colonialexpansion, which had produced so many exploits and reflected such honour on explorers and soldiers, must be succeeded by the period of pacification, organization, and utilization. The burden on the finances should be steadily lightened. The colonial empire had been formed; it was disputed by nobody; and, though a well-organized and acclimatized army was required to punish revolts and ensure the security of colonists and natives, it was not desirable to continue military expeditions, which, instead of producing pacification, would cause devastation, ruin, and feelings of vengeance.

Taken altogether, the situation of the colonies was tolerably satisfactory. Industry was developing in them and towards them.

M. Lockroy ex-Minister of Marine, has been interviewed by M. Jules Huret, of the "Figaro," and he began by declaring that the English are more than twice as strong as the French. "They can face France and the Triple Alliance quite by themselves." This is due, not merely to the number of their vessels, but to their superior organization. M. Lockroy does not mean that British sailors and officers are better than the French, but that with her coaling stations all over the globe England can do pretty much what she likes. France has none, or almost none. the ports which she might possess at Bizerta or in Corsica and Tunis for these purposes being virtually as yet non-existent. Moreover, if the French fleet sought refuge at Bizerta it could be blocked in as easily as the Spaniards at Santiago. For M. Lockroy the possession of a fleet is of no account whatever if it has not coaling stations and *points d'appui* everywhere. Even Dakar is not seriously protected by defensive works, yet in case of war, with the Suez Canal closed, it would be indispensable. The same is true of Diego Suarez and Noumea. At the moment of Fashoda there was not even a torpedo-boat at any of these points, and the land batteries were either non-existent or useless. Even the French military ports were utterly unprepared for the eventuality of war and at Brest, for instance, out of 250 guns hardly 52 were ready for use. M. Lockroy dwelt also on the danger to France from a dearth of telegraph cables all her own. Finally, he said textually:—"Let the insulters of England, [illegible] Queen, and her Ministers calm down; let them [illegible] down!"

THE Dublin Corporation have excelled [illegible] in their exhibition at once of pro-Boer [illegible] and noisy excitement. The Lord Ma[illegible] be prevented by such a mere detail as [illegible] there was no quorum present from [illegible] his seditious opinions. Private ind[illegible] right to think what they like [illegible] a public functionary [illegible] Lord Mayor of a gr[illegible] to state with imp[illegible] and unprovoked [illegible] tigation of Mr. [illegible] are greedily lo[illegible]

THE NEW GERMAN NAVAL PROGRAMME.

IN the Reichstag in Berlin, on Monday, Count von Bulow made an important statement regarding the political aspect of the proposals which will shortly be introduced for fixing the future strength of the German navy. Before he did so, Prince Hohenlohe read a declaration of the intentions of the Government to propose the doubling of the number of battleships and of the great ship employed on foreign service. The period within which the increase is to take place will not be fixed by legislation, and the cost of the new vessels is to be met by means of loans. Count von Bulow then proceeded to insist on the necessity for the proposed increase in the navy in view of recent changes in the international situation. After stating that the forecast of Lord Salisbury—"the strong States must ever become stronger and the weak States weaker"—had been confirmed by everything that had occurred since the remark had been made, the Foreign Secretary asked:—"Do we again stand before a fresh partition such as occurred 100 years ago? Count von Bulow said he would fain hope that this was not the case, but added:—"In any case, we cannot permit that any Power should say to us on occasion, 'What is to be done? The world is already divided.' We do not wish to interfere with any other country, but we do not wish that any other Power should interfere with us, should violate our rights, or shove us on one side either in political or commercial questions. It is time—it is indeed time—that, in view of the great change in the international situation, and in consideration of the great change which has taken place in the prospects of the future, we should make up our minds as to the attitude which we ought to adopt with regard to the changes which are in preparation all around us, and which perhaps may determine the distribution of power on our planet possibly for an indefinite period. Germany cannot stand aside while other nations divide the world among them. The rapid increase of our population, the growth of our industry, the capacity of our merchants—in brief, the keen vitality of the German people—have drawn us into the international market and bound our interests up with those of the whole world. If Englishmen speak of a Greater Britain and Frenchmen of a "Nouvelle" France, if Russia opens up Asia for herself, then we too, have a right to a Greater Germany. This is a principle which, on the whole, is recognized on all sides. In the hitherto isolated cases in which we have had to come to an agreement upon colonial questions with France, we have always been able to arrive at a friendly settlement without any difficulty. From Russia we have met with friendly treatment in these matters, and we gladly reciprocate. The good relations existing between us and the United States have recently been emphasized by President McKinley with a warmth of expression which gives us the sincerest satisfaction and which we do not doubt that country will be prepared to confirm by deeds. As regards England, we are entirely prepared to live in peace and friendship with that Power on the basis of complete reciprocity and mutual consideration. But it is exactly because our international position is a favourable one that we must utilize it to make ourselves secure for the future. . . .

"History has been made with singular rapidity in the period immediately following our last Navy Act. In quick succession we have had the war between America and Spain, the troubles in Samoa, and, last of all, the war in South Africa which has seriously affected our interests. You will understand that I cannot go into details. In any case, what has happened in these last two years has demonstrated how patriotic of the Reichstag it was to pass the last Navy Bill, and at the same time how indispensable the further development of that measure has become. A policy, which diverged from the lines I have sketched, would cease to be a business-like policy, and that is the only policy for us.

"Yet with all our trans-oceanic interests, we must not forget that our centre of gravity is in Europe, we must not forget that our position rests upon the unshaken Triple Alliance, and upon our friendly relations to Russia. (Cheers on the Right.) The best pledge that our trans-oceanic policy will always be moderate lies in the necessity of keeping our strength in Europe always collected and ready."

The Secretary of State for the Imperial Treasury intimated that the increase in the navy now contemplated for the next 16 years would necessitate fresh loans to the amount of 783 000,000 marks. The increase in the expenditure during that period would amount to 153,50[illegible],000 marks, or an annual increase of 9,500,000 marks. On the other hand the increase of the revenue from Custom and Excise Duties was calculated in these estimates at 50,000,000 marks, and though it was impossible to prophesy that this increase would always be repeated, still an increase every year to the extent of even a small fraction of 50,000,000 marks would suffice to meet the additional expense of, roughly speaking, 10,000,000 marks a year arising from the navy scheme.

THE SIEGE TRAIN FOR SOUTH AFRICA.

On De[illegible] last of her ammunition fr[illegible] W[illegible]ich, and set out from the East India Dock for Southampton. At Southampton she will take on board 471 officers and men of the Royal Garrison Artillery; and, being a quick boat, may be expected to reach Cape Town about a day too late for Christmas. Lieut.-Colonel T. Perrott is in command of the Siege Train, with Captain and Adjutant A. C. Currie second in command. The ordnance on the Tantallon Castle consists in chief of eight 6-inch howitzers and four 4.7-inch quickfirers—the last-named similar in effective and destructive power to the two big naval guns at Ladysmith. The howitzers are a different type of gun altogether, and may be said to represent the modern evolution of the mortar. They rest on a complicated cradle, with hydraulic buffers to meet the recoil, and are mounted on field carriages. The 4·7-inch guns, which are used when accuracy of fire is of more importance than shell power, are altogether different inform from the howitzers. They are very long guns, whereas the howitzers, are stumpy, and their platforms from which they can be disengaged are thirteen feet long, and weigh nearly two tons. Each of these types of arm has its special sphere of activity, and particular advantages. A 6-inch howitzer, for example, with its terribly destructive 118lb. Lyddite shell can, owing to the high elevation at which it is fired, be laid under cover of the ground or of the parapet of the battery in which it is placed, Moreover, the steep angle of descent of the projectile enables men or material to be shelled effectively by it, although they are protected by breastworks which none but the heaviest guns known would pierce. Primarily, the howitzers are intended for reducing places which like Bloemfontein, Pretoria, and Potchefstroom are fortified and armed with heavy guns but it is believed that they may be extremely useful against the hastily fortified and entrenched positions which the Boers have such skill hitherto in occupying, and that where shrapnel has failed to dislodge, and hardly has succeeded in demoralising the stubborn Boer riflemen, the Lyddite shell may make their entrenchments too hot to hold them. The Tantallon Castle will take with her besides a very large quantity of stores, thirty-four waggons, pontoon, ammunition and general service, an immense quantity of ammunition both for the land and the naval guns. For the naval service there are 14 1-2 tons of quick-firing ammunition, 12 1-2 tons of filled shells, 11 tons of small arm ammunition. For the military guns there are 5,000 boxes of shell, 400 cases of quick-firing cartridges for the 4.7-inch guns, and 220 cases of fuses and tubes.

FOREIGN TELEGRAPHIC SERVICE.

Latest dates of Foreign Messages received at Bombay from the United Kingdom during the 21 hours ending at 8 p.m., of the 31st December, 1899.

(Difference in Longitude allowed for.)

Via.	Latest [illegible]
Turkey	[illegible]
Teheran	[illegible]
Suez	[illegible]

TUBERCULOSIS AND MILK.

THE Cheshire Council have issued a report on the experiments in regard to the testing of cattle for tuberculosis carried out by order of the Technical Instruction Committee among the herds at the County Dairy School at Worleston and at the County Agricultural College at Holmes Chapel. The results arrived at are regarded by the County Council and veterinary experts as exceedingly important to the farming community of the country.

The experiments were made on 71 cattle belonging to the County Council, and were conducted by Mr. James Laithwood, chief veterinary inspector for the county, assisted by Mr. King, chief veterinary inspector for Manchester, and Mr. Storrar, veterinary inspector for the city of Chester, while Professor Delepine, of Owens College, Manchester, undertook the microscopical and physiological analyses of the carcases of animals and of the milk of affected animals. Out of the 71 animals experimented with, 50 were declared free from tuberculosis, 17 were found effected with tuberculosis, and four were doubtful. It was subsequently found that all those marked doubtful, except one were tuberculous. Samples of milk were sent to Professor Delepine to be analysed bacteriologically, and to be tested by inoculation. In eleven samples only one was found to contain tubercle bacilli, which were found in a large clump. The animal from which this milk was obtained was described as a "remarkably healthy-looking animal," but animals inoculated with its milk died in five days. Animals inoculated with the milk of the other ten cows showed no signs of tuberculosis. In regard to the one whose milk was tuberculous, a portion of the lungs from the same cow contained virulent bacilli, which produced tuberculosis in one guinea-pig inoculated with portions of the lung. The experiments with this animal shewed that the manual manipulation of the udder was not reliable for detecting tuberculosis and also that the idea largely prevalent that the milk from a cow having no appearance of a diseased udder was perfectly safe from tuberculosis was undoubtedly a serious mistake.

None of the experiments give indication that the injection of tuberculin can be relied upon as a curative agent. The general appearance of an animal affords little if any guidance as to its being affected with tuberculosis. It is only in the advanced stage of the disease when it makes itself apparent in the general condition and appearance. As to the cost of clearing a herd, the report states that the nineteen animals affected with the disease were valued as dairy stock at £333. 18s. 6d. In no case was either of the animals slaughtered so affected with tuberculosis as to be declared unfit for human food. The carcases were therefore sold, and the amount realised was £193. 14s. 9d., leaving a loss of £140. 3s. 9d., or an average of £7. 7s. 6d. per head. It should be noted that while these cows were of high value as dairy cows, they were only low in value for food purposes.

The report states that an animal that reacts should unquestionably be turned out of the dairy herd, but there is no reason why the farmer should be compelled to sell her until he can do so as profitably as possible. Animals whose milk upon analysis is found to contain tubercle bacilli should be slaughtered at once. On such the chief loss will arise, but the number of such is comparatively small. The report gives instances to show that tuberculosis is not hereditary. The leading conclusions come to by the Technical Instruction Committee upon the practical results of the examinations are set forth as follows:—That tuberculin is a reliable and safe test for diagnosing the presence of tuberculosis in an animal; that it does not afford any index of the extent or degree of the disease; that testing with tuberculin has no deleterious effect upon the general health of the animal, and also will not propogate tuberculosis in a healthy animal; that manual manipulation only of the under is not sufficient to decide whether the milk from an infected animal is tuberculous; that an analysis of the milk of all reacting cows should be made to ascertain whether they are specially dangerous as having tubercle bacilli therein; that repeated injections of tuberculin at short intervals will cause a tuberculous animal to cease to react; that severe restrictions should be placed upon the sale of tuberculin, so as to prevent its use by any but duly certified veterinary surgeons; that whether tuberculin has any curative effect has not been sufficiently tested in these experiments to make any generalisations thereon, but the results so far obtained point otherwise; that the number of animals affected with tuberculosis is not so great as has been stated, and the percentage of those so affected giving tuberculous milk is also not so high as generally put forth; that the healthy appearance of an animal is no index to its being free from the disease.

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ECHOES OF SCIENCE.

Professor Dussaud, of the University of Geneva, ecently showed to the Academie des Sciences, Paris, new arrangement of the telephone and phonograph, y which the message of the telephone can be recorded on the phonograph in the absence of the subscriber. This result, which Edison foresaw when he first introduced the phonograph, is brought about by amplifying the power of the telephone.

In a recent paper to the Academie des Sciences, M. Armand Gautier showed that arsenic plays a part in the organism as important as that of iron. The Asiatics, as well as the Greeks and Romans, prescribed it as a medicine. Nevertheless, it is only now that the part played by arsenic, which is not found in the blood, has been made out. Last time, M. Gautier introduced an organic arsenic, under the form of cacodylic acid, for the treatment of phthisis, and with so much success that large quantities of it have been made. Knowing that the thyroid gland contains iodine, he suspected that it also produces arsenic, and investigation of these glands in cattle and man proved that his idea was correct.

The thyroid gland of man is the richest in arsenic, but the thymus gland also contains it. Arsenic plays the part of organic phosphorus in the organism, he says, and it occurs in the thyroid gland in the state of nucleine. Arsenic ought, therefore, to be present in the organism in sufficient quantity, or else myxœdemic troubles arise. A very little arsenic is also found in the brain and the skin.

A case of hysterical hemiplegia in a married woman of 28, which arose from a quarrel with her husband, was recently cured by hypnotic suggestion, and studied by the chronophotograph. The movements of her arms, hands, and legs were crippled. A full account of the case, with illustrations of the halting walk of the patient, while the cure was in progress, are given in the "Comptes Rendus."

In a paper to the Societe des Gens de Science, M. Ch. Henry shows by experiment that silks, which are the easiest electrified, are also the best non-conductors of heat, and, therefore, most suitable for clothing.

Kite-flying is a popular sport in the United States, and kite clubs are about as common as bicycle and photographic clubs. The kite is now useful in meteorology, and might be employed in connection with wireless telegraphy, saving life, signalling, and even for making ascensions. The Lecornu cellular kite is one of the best of the tailless variety. It resembles a magnified honeycomb with the bottom out of the cells. A full description of it was given recently in "La Vie Scientifique."

It is stated that an attempt will shortly be made to connect Havana and Key West, Florida, by wireless telegraph. The existing communication is by cable. Perhaps it is the intention to use intermediate islands as relay stations. Archipelagoes like those of the Caribbean and the Mediterranean are well adapted for wireless telegraphy. The capital of the new Marconi Wireless Telegraph Company of America is ten million dollars.

Apparently the Rev. J. M. Bacon was not the first or at least the only one, to try the wireless telegraph on balloons. The first idea is, perhaps, British, and was the subject of a patent here, before the trials of Messrs. Bacon an Maskeline, but in Vienna they have done rather better in practice than these gentlemen. They have signalled from a captive balloon to a free balloon, the latter receiving the messages with a wire 60 feet long hanging from the car.

At Pont l'Abbe, Finisterre, the flood tide flows by a canal into a pond, and the water thus dammed having a "head" or fall of 7 1-2 feet is able to drive 80-horse-power turbines and produce electricity in returning to the sea at ebb tide. Here is an application which might be followed in favourable places round our coasts. It seems adapted for the Channel Islands.

Professor Beal, in a paper to the American Society for Promoting Agricultural Science, reports that seeds of a large number of important plants will germinate after being kept 15, but not after 20 years.

The Illinois Steel Company employ electric power for their steel manufacture, and electromagnetic cranes for carrying plates from the rolls to the shears. In this crane a row of electromagnets attached to a horizontal travelling bar attract the plate and hold it while the bar travels from the rolls to the shears.

Professor H. F. Nachtrieb, of the University of Minnesota, uses Fleming's mixture of alcohol and glycerine in preference to pure alcohol for preserving zoological specimens in sealed glass tubes. After the tube, having one end closed, is partly filled with the liquid, the specimen is put in and the upper end of the tube sealed. With some not too delicate species the liquid can be poured off the specimen before the tube is sealed.

Mr. R. W. Wood, of the University of Wisconsin, thinks that the action of an intense light, such as a flash of lightning on a photographic plate for a very brief space of time decreases its sensitiveness to light. On the other hand, exposure of a plate to a dim light for a moment or two appears to increase the sensibility by doing the small amount of work necessary before any change can be effected that will respond to the developer.

Mr. Charles Schuchert, of the Fossil Fields Geological Exploring Expedition in Wyoming last summer, states that six car-loads of fossil bones of saurians were discovered, but all in a fragmentary condition. No complete skeletons of Dinosaurs were found in one place. To make a good collection would require several expeditions. The members of the party found plenty of game at times, and enjoyed themselves under Professor Knight, the leader.

Oak bark is not the only material used in tanning. Quebracho and sumac are among its rivals. Sumac is made from the leaf, branches, and even seeds of the sumac bush, which are dried in the sun and ground. It is used for tanning fine leathers. Sumac is grown in France, Spain, Sicily, and Montenegro; the Sicilian being richest in tannin (25 to 28 per cent). The exporters of Palermo adulterate sumac with leaves of a Timisian plant containing a little tannin. Sumac grows best in a chalky soil, and it flourishes in the arid, rocky mountains of Cordova.

The Krag-Jorgenson rifle is to be supplied to the American Navy, so that both branches of the Service will have small arms of the same calibre, thus allowing the same ammunition to serve them. The Lee rifle will gradually be discarded for it.

The Chinese are following the lead of the Japanese in adopting Western science, and Tientsin may be called the Athens of China. It has an Imperial Naval College, with 60 students, and English and Dutch professors, a railway school with two German professors, an Imperial college of telegraphs with 30 pupils, an Imperial college of medicine under French direction, and a university superintended by an American, but having professors of various nationality and 250 students.

A blue grotto like that of Capri has been discovered on the shore of the promontory of Skinary on the Ionian Island of Zante. The entrance is larger and the interior smaller than that of Capri. When the sea is calm fishing boats can get in.

It is reported that a school for wireless telegraphy is being established in one of the Government hulks at Portsmouth.

A committee of the Royal Society have recommended the Council to nominate annually for election of the Society as privileged Fellows five persons who are members of the Privy Council, or have done signal service to the cause of science. Of these five the Council are to select three by ballot.

Among the passengers by the mail steamer Bakana for the West Coast of Africa on Saturday, Dec. 9, were three medical men, Dr. Christopher, Dr. Stephens, and Mr. A. Pickels, bound for Sierra Leone and Lagos. They are going out at the expense of the Colonial Office, having been selected by the Royal Society, and their work will be carried on under the auspices of the Liverpool School for Tropical Diseases. Dr. Pickels, who is making Lagos the centre of his research, has been sent to replace Dr. Fielding Ould of Aigburth, who has just returned after a period of investigation concerning the cause and spread of malarial and kindred ailments. A minute study is to be made of the general conditions of life on the West Coast of Africa, the object being to see whether in methods of living and sanitation generally towns cannot be so improved as to reduce the possibilities of Englishmen and others becoming victims to the terrible disease common to that part of Africa. These medical gentlemen will take up their labours where Major Ross and his staff left off.

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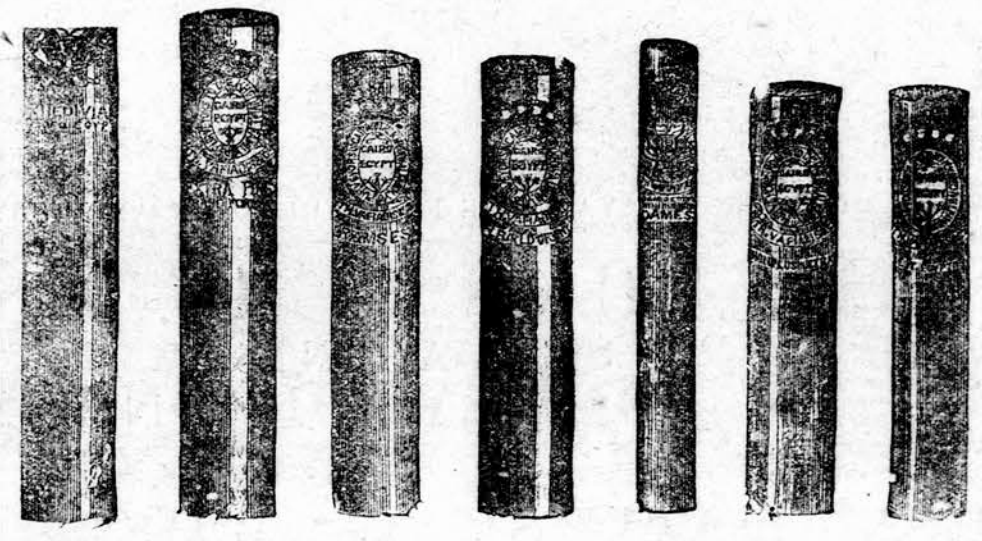

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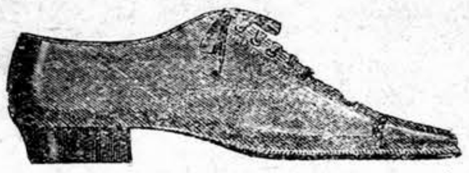

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AUTHORITATIVE ANALYSIS.

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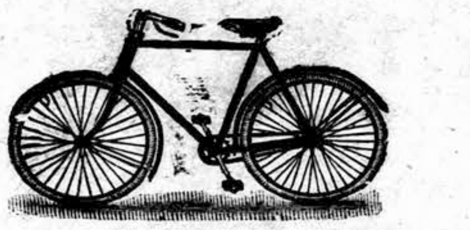

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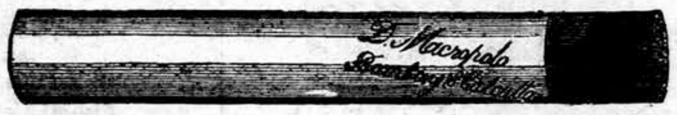

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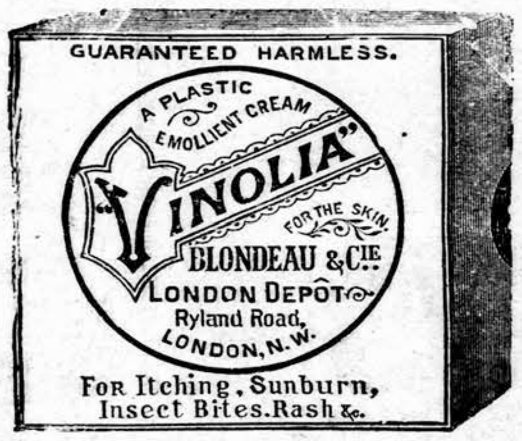

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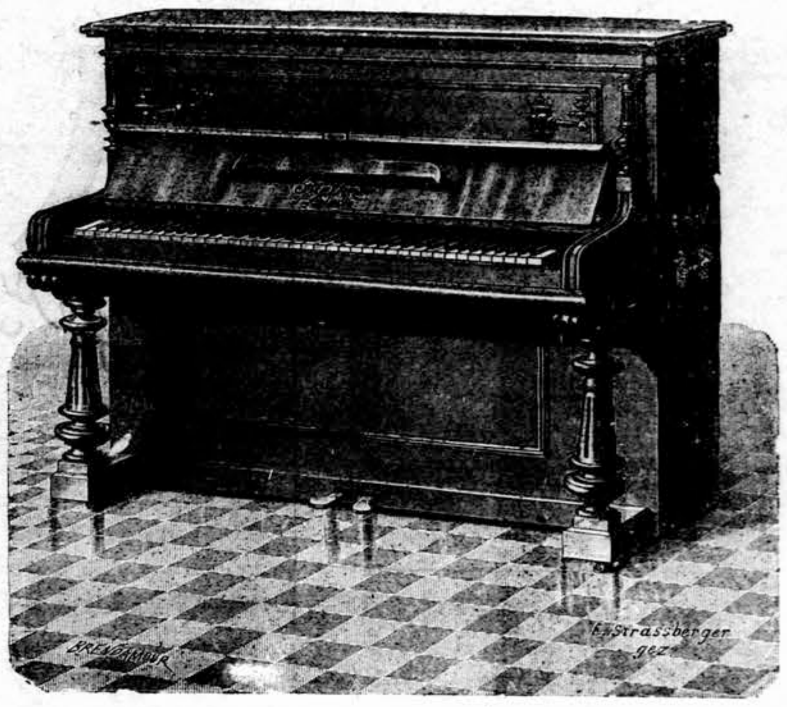

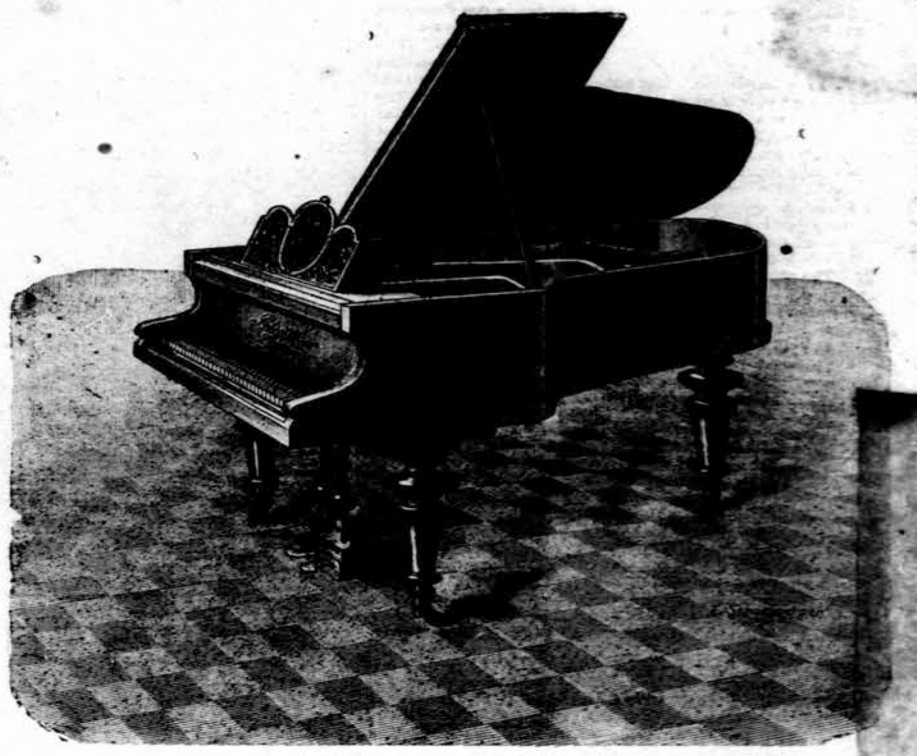

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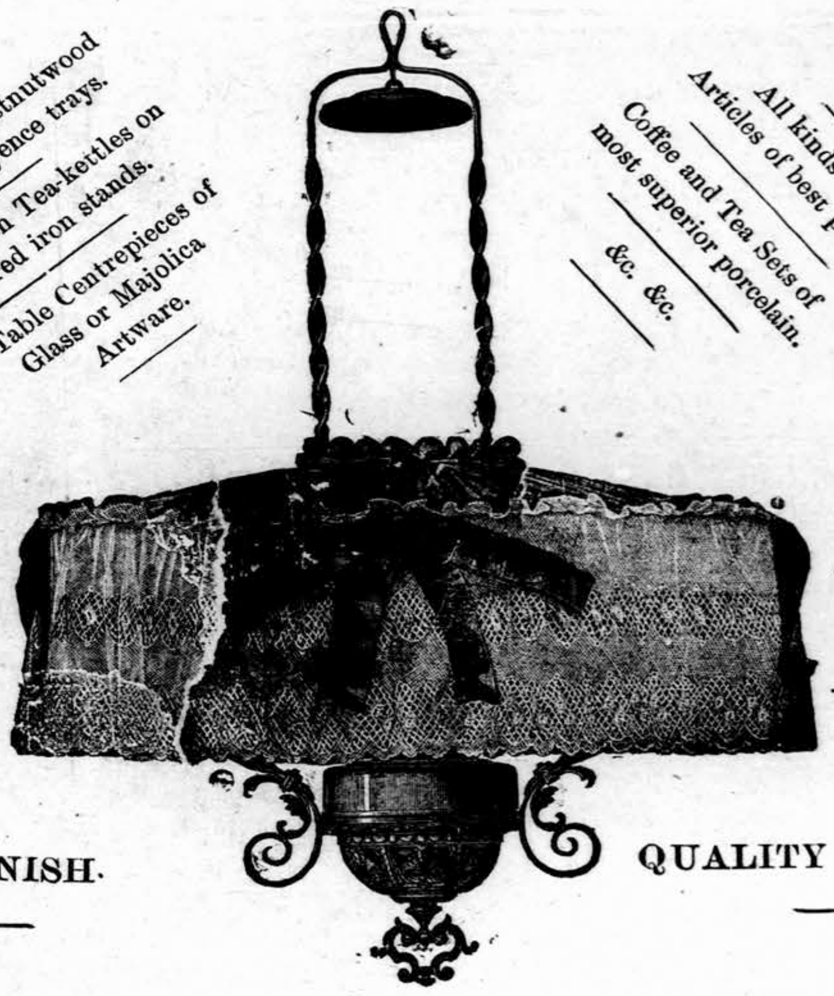

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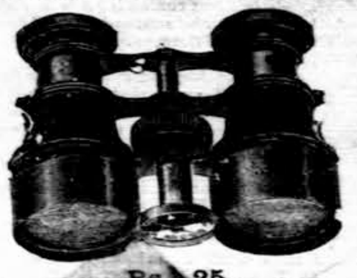

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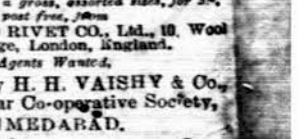

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